The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.--Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1887. No. 94

??????? WHY NOT ???????

The Finest Goods,
The Latest Styles,
The Cheapest Stock,
WITHIN 1000 MILES!

WHY NOT BUY OF

A. GILMORE,

JOHNSON STREET.

?????? WHY NOT ??????

Received To-Day,

$6 A FINE LOT OF PANTS GOODS, $6

Made to Order for $6, at

LEASK & MORRISON'S,

304 Government Street.

HOTELS--VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Established 1858. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day.
july19 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE,
FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee,
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C.
Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep3

THE OCCIDENTAL
JOSEPH BAILEY, Propr.
The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fireproof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates--$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. sold tf

THE GORDON HOTEL,
ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.
Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling Old Whiskey, but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

HOTELS--VANCOUVER.

LELAND HOUSE,
VANCOUVER.
Now and complete in all appointments.
feb21 tm MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,
MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's.
Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B.C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,
JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.,
Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec21

THE GOLD HOUSE,
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
The largest and best furnished hotel in the city. Sample and Bath Rooms and a three fireproof safe for the comfort and convenience of guests.
The Cuisine is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Gold which is a guarantee that guests will receive every delicacy the market affords. Polite and attentive servants.
mar18 EMMA GOLD, Proprietoress.

HOTELS--NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE,
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN HANRIN, Proprietor.
Jan12 3m

HOTELS--KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.
sept4 tf J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS--WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Fred Dns. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept22 3m

BARRISTERS, &c., VANCOUVER.

E. C. GOULDING,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.,
Of Manitoba. Lots with Fred. McKenzie, Q.C., of Winnipeg. Hastings street, opposite Post Office. ap5

THOS C. SORBY,
ARCHITECT,
CORDOVA STREET, VANCOUVER.
Terms 5 per cent on works exceeding $4,000; on smaller works by arrangement. apr16-3mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.--HOUSE (two story), with business stock of Hair and Fancy Goods. Will be sold together or separately, as desired. Immediate possession can be given and furniture will be sold if required. Apply on premises to MADAME WILSON, Yates street, second house above Douglas street. ap22 1m

FOR SALE.--An established Hotel business with a paying trade centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

FOR SALE.--Farm of 1450 acres; all fenced; good portion cleared and under cultivation. One of the best in British Columbia and close to the principal markets. Apply to J. J. Austin, Victoria. apl 1m

FOR SALE.--An Acre Lot, with commodious House containing ten rooms, also Stable and Outbuildings complete, situated on Saanich and Burnside Road, about 20 minutes' walk from Post Office. Price $3,000. Also for sale 200 acres splendid farming land at Matsqui. For particulars apply to HEISTERMAN & Co., Government street, Victoria, or to T. D. LOVEGAY, Lulu Island. apr2 DAW

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER
In Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected for their excellent qualities, are unsurpassed in the Province.
P. O. 464 YATES STREET. febdaily

Condensed Advertisements

It sorted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Persons, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines--forty words--three insertions for 25 cents, and one cent each time for 25 words; and 50 longer than one week, 25 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

FOOD PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $5 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.--A smart young man as Bookkeeper. Apply by letter to P. O. Drawer 93, Victoria. ap29

WANTED--An Office Boy. Apply to Cowan Shaw & Co., Wharf street. ap27

WANTED.--First-class Cook wants a situation in Hotel or Restaurant; disengaged 20th May. Address, stating wages, FRANK PAINO, (Chef), Glacier Hotel, B. C. ap27 8t

WANTED.--A young girl to do house work and take care of children. Apply to M. Humber, Jr., Topsom Avenue. ap26-6t

WANTED--By a young man working in the city, Board and Lodging in some quiet private family. Address, with full particulars, "Apartments," TIMES office. ap22 1d

LOST AND FOUND.

CAME to my premises, a large ROAN COW. Owner can have it by paying expenses.
R. W. PEARSE, Fernwood.
April 23, 1887. ap23 6t

TO RENT.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM, with bay window and grate; good locality. Address M., TIMES office. ap23

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS for sale in one of the most thriving towns of British Columbia. Purchaser must put up at least $1500 cash. None but principals dealt with. Address A. B. C., TIMES office. ap22

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple corner Douglas and Fisguard streets.
mar2 12m R. H. ESNOUF, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely.
S. GRAY, President.

VANCOUVER CITY.

Wanted, in a Central part of the City, 4 business lots and 8 Suburban Residential Lots & a few acres for Market Gardens. Must be rock-bottom in price and terms, Address W. J. P., "The Times," Victoria.

Citizens' Insurance Co

OF CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Mr. M. E. DANSEREAU is no longer in the employ of this Company, and the firm of HART, IMRIE & DANSEREAU is dissolved.
By order of the General Manager.
Victoria, B. C., E. A. HART,
27th April, 1887. Chief Agent C. I. Co.
ap27 6t

TENDERS.

SEPARATE OR WHOLE WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon of APRIL 30th, for the erection of a Two Story Brick block of 4 stores at Vancouver for George Byrnes, Esq.
The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved. E. H. FISHER,
ap27 25-5t Architect.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

WHOLE AND SEPARATE TENDERS ARE invited for additions and alterations to a residence on Herald Street, up to 4 p. m., Saturday 30th inst. We reserve the right to reject any and all tenders. S. C. BURRIS, Architect,
Corner Yates & Broad sts., Moody Building
ap22-1580

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE TENders up to

Noon of Thursday, 5th May,

for the erection of a three-story Brick Building facing Bastion Square.
Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN TEAGUE, Architect,
ap25-td Government Street.

STRAYED HORSE.

CAME into the premises of the subscribers, a SORREL HORSE, about nine years old. The owner, by proving property and paying expenses, can have same. If not claimed within ten days the animal will be sold to pay expenses.
WILKINSON BROS.
ap 16-3w Colquitz Farm, Burnside Road.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS

APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS ON THE teaching staff of the Victoria City Public Schools, addressed to the undersigned, will be received by the board of Trustees until noon of May 16th. Duties to commence August 1st, 1887.
CHAS. HAYWARD,
ap19 td Secretary.

EASTERN HAPPENINGS.

Parliamentary Proceedings at Ottawa---The Gossips.

Mattersof Interest in Connection With British Columbia.

Mr. Speaker Ouimet has already been guilty of an act of partizanship partiality.

The death of Sheriff Paxton, of Ontario county, is announced.

It is reported that T. F. Brown, a resident of Welland county, will succeed the late Sheriff Duncan.

Mr. McGaire, of Kingston, has been appointed judge for Saskatchewan district.

The Department of Agriculture will experiment in forestry and plant trees in several townships in the Northwest.

It is believed the scheme on foot for the establishment of an international parcel post will be a success.

Returns of the Department of Agriculture show that the arrivals in the Northwest so far this year are the best on record.

Mr. Watson will ask if it is the intention of the government to appoint Mr. Travis as one of the judges of the new court for the Territories.

Mrs. Darby, wife of a commercial traveler in Kingston, was apprised to-day that she is one of the six legatees to $350,000, left by an English relative.

A verdict has been given in favor of Miss Bate for $1,077 against the Canadian Pacific for value of trunks destroyed in an accident. An appeal has been entered.

From Winnipeg it is authoritatively stated that work on the Hudson's Bay Railroad will be commenced about May 1st.

Bleasdel's drug store, on Main street, Winnipeg, was destroyed by fire early last Monday morning. Loss heavy; insured.

Mayor Howland dined with Lord Lansdowne at Ottawa on the 21st inst. Toronto's mayor was there attending the meeting of the Dom inion Alliance.

Dr. Widdifield, member for North York, is mentioned as the most likely man for Sheriff of York, and Leys the member for Toronto for that shrievalty.

A committee of prominent citizens in Kingston has undertaken to raise $50,000 as an increased endowment for Queens. The professors will subscribe $10,000.

Negotiations are about to be entered into by the Postmaster-General and the United States government looking to the establishment of a parcel post system between the two countries.

Mr. Choquette, of Montmagny, made his maiden speech on Wednesday night. He is reported to be an able and eloquent speaker, a vast improvement on his predecessor, Mr. Landry.

It is believed that the government put up Mr. Curran to move his Home Rule resolution, in order to take the wind out of the sails of the opposition on the subject.

Watson's resolutions on disallowance were postponed, being crowded out by the Irish debate. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock on account of the governor's dinner party.

A largely signed petition from Qu'Appelle has been received asking for the re-appointment of Lieutenant-Governor Dawdney. Notwithstanding this it is said he will not be re-appointed.

Mr. Casey intends moving for a copy of the commission and instructions given to Sir Alexander Campbell authorizing him to represent Canada at the Colonial Conference in London.

J. R. Hall, secretary of the Department of the Interior, has returned from Banff. He says the townsite will be placed on the market shortly, and expects a great boom. The improvements to the park are progressing rapidly.

The government measures have been introduced, one by Sir John Macdonald, to give the Northwest Territories representation in the Senate, and one by Mr. White, respecting the Banff National Park.

In the Home Rule debate on Monday, Mr. Davin spoke for some time in a speech evincing much research into Irish history. He is opposed to any separating tendencies, and is in favor of local self-government.

Mr. J. D. Edgar gave a dinner party at the Russell House on the evening of the 20th. It was an enjoyable affair. Amongst the others present were Messrs. Gigault, Amyot and Bergeron--a contingent of the notorious "bolters."

Mayor Howland waited on the Minister of Justice, and asked him to change the law in regard to the punishment of children for criminal offences. Mr. Thompson said he would take the matter into consideration.

In reply to a delegation, Sir Hector Langevin said that the government had decided not to expend any money on the Toronto harbor works until the city had paid $100,000, which it had promised to do.

A delegation from Stratford, Embro, Ingersoll, and Springfield waited on the government, asking that a subsidy be granted to the Canada Southern railway. The delegation was accompanied by Messrs. Charlton, Trow and Dr. Wilson.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, will introduce an amendment to the Civil Service Act during the present session. The proposed changes are unimportant, simply correcting certain errors which seem to have crept into several clauses.

From the Capital it is learned that it is the intention of the Government to extend the meteorological service this summer with the intention of supplying information daily regarding weather probabilities in British Columbia and the Northwest.

The Ontario Government, since the death of Sheriff Jarvis, has divided the shrievalty of York into two districts, one for Toronto, and one for the county. This office was formerly the richest in the gift of the government, being worth about $10,000 a year.

It is expected that Speaker Ouimet will be commander of this year's Wimbledon team, should he be able to be relieved of the duties of the Speakership in time. The name of Capt. Hart, of St. John, N. B., is favorably mentioned in connection with the adjutancy.

According to a press dispatch, the Nationalists in the Quebec House of Commons express disgust at the reported conduct of Mr. Bergeron in the House of Commons in going back to the Conservative fold. They say he will be a social and moral outcast, and political pariah.

Mrs. Isaiah Dougherty and Christiana McKay, a neighbor's daughter, died at Caledonia, Ont., last Saturday from eating parsnips which had been poisoned. Dougherty found the parsnips inside his fence where they had been thrown by some person presumably with the intention of poisoning his cattle.

SCHANEBELS' ARREST.

Negotiations for His Release Progressing Satisfactorily.

The Pope and the Kaiser--Markets--Bloodthirsty

ORDER FOR HIS RELEASE.

BERLIN, April 29.--Prince Bismarck has informed Herbette, French Ambassador, that he will to-day submit for the Emperor's signature the order for the release of Schnaebels.

AT LAST SETTLED.

PARIS, April 28.--Herbette, French ambassador at Berlin, telegraphs that yesterday evening he had an interview with Count Bismarck, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the latter maintained that French territory was not violated when Schnaebels was arrested. Herbette adds, however, that Count Bismarck states that Germany is inclined to admit that the arrest was irregularly and contrary to the French and German frontier convention of 1877, and on this account will release Schnaebels when the letters alleged to have been written to Guntock are prove to be authentic. The dispatch adds, it is believed that the release of Schnaebels will take place to-day, or at the latest to-morrow, and that Herbette is to have another interview with Bismarck during the day.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes dispatches from Berlin stating that the Schnaebels affair has been amicably settled between France and Germany.

ITS EFFECT ON THE MARKET.

PARIS, 2:30 p. m., April 29.--Three per cent. rentes opened at eighty francs, twenty seven and one half centimes from last evening's closing price, but have advanced to eighty francs fifty-five centimes on rumors that Schnaebel has been released by the German government.

THE POPE TO THE KAISER.

ROME, April 28.--The Pope has sent a telegram to Emperor William and Prince Bismarck thanking them for their support of the new Prussian Ecclesiastical bill. The dispatch adds that his Holiness desired the prosperity of Germany and the Catholic Church.

BLOODTHIRSTY.

LONDON, April 28.--Advices from Scutari, Albania, state that the Mirditiates have killed seven Turkish soldiers for interfering with the tomb of a noted leader.

A DISABLED STEAMER.

LONDON, April 29.--The British steamer Borderer, which left Boston March 29th for London and which was reported with her propeller lost, arrived off the Lizard in tow to-day.

THE TURF.

LONDON, April 29.--There were twelve starters in the race for the One Thousand Guineas Stakes, for three year old fillies, at Newmarket to-day. Revedor won; Porcelain, second; Freedom, third.

SCHNAEBELS YET.

PARIS, April 28.--Negotiations between France and Germany concerning the arrest of Schnaebels are progressing favorably.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.--Wheat is in fair demand; new No. 2 Winter, seven shillings.

THE QUEEN.

PARIS, April 28.--Queen Victoria has left AIX-LE-BAINS for Windsor.

MRS. MACKAY IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 26.--Mrs. John W. Mackay has returned from abroad and located in Buckingham gate for the season. It is expected Mr. Mackay from America and her son-in-law and daughter from Paris will join her shortly.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Its Financial Position and Relation to the Government of Canada.

The annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals has been laid before parliament. It shows the distance from Montreal to Port Moody by the C. P. R. to be 2891 miles. The line was open for regular passenger traffic in November, 1885, the last spike being driven on the 7th of November, 1885. As to the financial arrangements between the company and the government it may be mentioned that the subsidy granted them was $25,000,000 in money and 25,000,000 acres in land. In 1883 an agreement was completed with the company whereby they were to deposit with the government moneys and securities to the extent of $15,946,645 to constitute a fund to secure for ten years, from the 17th of August, 1883, a minimum half yearly dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on $65,000,000 stock, the government undertaking to pay such dividend upon

SHARES ISSUED

to that extent, and to pay the company interest half-yearly at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the balance of the fund not paid out as dividend. Certificates of shares in the remaining capital stock of the company for $35,000,000 making the whole of the $100,800,000 authorized as their capital were also deposited with the government. This stock was to be returned to the company on their payment of a sum sufficient to provide a 3 per cent. dividend during the remainder of the period of ten years upon the amount so withdrawn. The whole of the sum of $15,946,645 was treated as 4 per cent funded debt and has been redeemed by the government at the rate of $975,000 half yearly; the amount of interest on the balance remaining being deducted therefrom. In 1884 a loan of $22,500,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent. was granted the company. In consideration of this the company agreed to complete the road six years earlier than the contract time. The time for the payment of $7,380,912, balance of agreement of 1883, was extended to November, 1888, so that the real loan granted the company in 1884 was in round figures $30,000,000. A mortgage was given for this amount to the government, but it was afterwards readjusted and first mortgage bonds issued to the extent of $35,000,000, to be held by the government for the company's indebtedness to it. The amount with interest at 4 per cent. was to be repaid by the 1st of May, 1891. In 1885 a

TEMPORARY LOAN

of $5,000,000 was made the company, but has since been paid back. On the 30th of March, 1886, the company undertook to pay to the government $19,150,709, the amount advanced them out of the $20,000,000 secured by first mortgage bonds, and the balance $9,880,912 in lands, which agreement was accepted by the government. On the 2nd November, 1886, the final agreement was made by the company with the government as fulfilling the conditions of the contract. A deposit of $6,000,000 was made with the government as a guarantee that when required to do so the company would improve their line passing Mount Stephen in the Rockies. So that now the whole road is the property of the Canadian Pacific railway. From the 1st of July, 1886, to the 31st of December, 1886, the balance due the company on their cash subsidy was $460,087.

The total amount expended on enlarging the canals of the Dominion was $42,591,857. The total mileage of railways owned and operated by the government was 1,120.

NORTHERN EXPLORATION.

The Geological and Geographical Expedition to the Yukon.

Prof. Dawson and Mr. James McEvoy, of the Dominion Geological Survey, arrived from Ottawa last night and are registered at the Driard. Messrs. Ogilvey, of the Dominion Land Survey, and McConnell, Geological Survey, are on the road and will probably reach here to-night. The gentlemen named will constitute the expedition to northern Cassiar and the Yukon, for the purpose of acquiring reliable geographical and geological information about these regions. Dr. Dawson expects to leave for the North on the next Ala-ka steamer, or about the 9th proximo. He will be accompanied by Messrs. McEvoy and McConnell, but the latter will leave the expedition at Dease Lake to go down the Liard to the McMcKenzie, which he will follow to the Hudson Bay route and thence out to Winnipeg. This trip is undertaken in order that a thorough survey may be made of the Liard river, which is practically a *terra incognita*. Dr. Dawson will cross from the divide between head waters of the Liard and Pelly rivers and descend the latter, which is a branch of the Yukon, to the Yukon proper, and thence to the Stewart river. Mr. Ogilvey's party will reach the Yukon by Chilkoot Pass and Lewis river, making a measured survey as he proceeds. This party may probably winter there. The Dawson party will return to the coast by the Chilkoot route, and expect to reach this city again next fall. A great deal of valuable information will be collected by these three separate explorations, which will be of advantage and profit to our miners and prospectors. With the exception of a few white men, Indians will be employed to do the packing and canoeing.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship Empire passed down the Straits yesterday, coal ladened for San Francisco.

The Princess Louise arrived at 3:25 this morning from Barrard Inlet, and left on the return trip about 4:30.

Seafaring men on Puget Sound give up all hopes of ever again seeing the ill-fated ship St. Stephen.

The Ivanhoe from the Sound to San Francisco spoke the sealer Otter, April 18th, with 230 seals taken so far.

The British iron ship Harland, 1695 tons, has been chartered by John Rosenfeld to load coal at Nanaimo for San Pedro.

The bark Elsinore, towed from Barclay Sound a few days ago by the Tacoma, now at Port Townsend, will remove her deck load of lumber and proceed to San Diego.

The Don Carlos was towed to Chemainus yesterday to load 300,000 feet for Honolulu. She is the first vessel to load at Messrs. Croft & Angus' mill for a foreign port. May the trade now inaugurated long continue.

At 8 o'clock last night, the ship Duke of Abercorn, of London, J. Binnie, master, from Adelaide, S. A., came to an anchor in Royal Roads, after a passage of 69 days, having left that port 20th February. She is bound for Barrard Inlet and leaves to-day. All well on board.

The tug North Star, which sailed from Port Townsend, March 29th for San Diego, had not been heard from up to the 22nd inst., and fears are entertained for her safety. She was built at Boston in 1867, registered 389 tons and was owned by G. M. Josselyn & Co., of San Francisco. The hull is not insured. There is $3,300 insurance on the cargo of lumber. Owing to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company being unable to make arrangements for the charter of the steamships San Lins or San Juan, it is rumored that the contract was let last Friday in San Francisco for the fitting up of the collier Umatilla, upon her return to San Francisco, as a passenger vessel for the Victoria-Frisco route.

The "Always Reliable."

The *Colonist* makes a boast of it that it is always "reliable" and is advance of its contemporaries. So far as being in advance is giving misleading news is concerned none will contest the claim to first position with it. Repeatedly we have been forced to draw attention to its egregious blunders. The oracle's fame is not confined to our province; it reaches even into the uttermost parts of the Dominion. Confirmatory of this assertion read the following from the Ottawa *Free Press* of the 22nd ult.:

The Victoria Daily Colonist publishes a half column eulogy of Sir Adams Archibald, whom it styles the new leader of the Senate. This is rather premature. Sir Adams is not even a Senator yet. The Senate has adjourned for three weeks to give the government an opportunity of selecting a leader for that body.

The "big head" of the *Colonist* poses as an authority on constitutional precedents, disclaims the title of being a financial mixer and muddler and asserts that what he does not know about Canadian, American, British, French, German, Russian and Egyptian politics and men in general is not worth knowing. His eulogy of Sir Adams Archibald as leader of the Senate will be accepted as another to the many already recorded proofs of his gross ignorance and bungling stupidity in dealing with Canadian politics.

Meeting To-Night.

The Jubilee meeting to be held in the City Hall to-night, called by His Worship Mayor Fell, should be largely attended. Throughout the Dominion preparations are already being made to celebrate in a becoming manner the fiftieth anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's reign. June 22nd has been officially proclaimed as a legal holiday by the Governor-General, and that day will be the one generally observed as the one for the festivities. Toronto, we observe, has decided on having two days' celebration, namely, the 30th of June and 1st of July. An effort is being made in this city to get up a local Derby, which we hope will be a success. Would it not be well to carry out the good old English practice of roasting an ox and having free refreshments on Beacon Hill, such as bread, beef, and a mug of beer, or "ale and 'ale, to suit the tastes of all?" We believe there are many gentlemen in the city who would be only too willing to superintend and take charge of such a feature in the programme of the festivities. Nothing of this kind has yet been attempted in this province. We are certain it is a suggestion that will commend itself to those who may have the arrangements in hand.

When You Do

What you get up some morning and find the sun rising in the west, that will be the day when A. GILMORE, the clothier, will be undersold in clothing or gents' furnishings, and not before.

You Should See Them.

Two CARLOADS bicycles direct from the manufacturers, special prices, new styles. COWAN, SHAW & Co., Wharf St.

Hotel Arrivals.

At the Oriental: A G Ferguson, Edinburgh; E Crnine, New York; R P Beale, Miss Beale, Miss Bise, Cincinnati; Wm Nugent, A G O Cowherd, Jackson, Mich; H Roberts, Parry Sound.

At the Driard: Thos McDougall and wife, Montreal; S H Emanuel, New York; E L Pulham, Portland; N A Ball, Port Townsend; Prof G M Dawson, Jas McEvoy, Ottawa.

A MURDEROUS GANG.

One of the Party Captured after Many Years Searching.

Death of a Miser--A Fool's Deserts--Miss Mattie Mitchell.

A HEAVY PRICE.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 29.--An English syndicate is about to purchase the Mulliatos mine. Their offer of £600,000 has been accepted. A disputed title has blocked proceedings for some time past. Senator Hearst of California is said to have offered $2,000,000 for the mine two years ago which was refused.

MURDER WILL OUT.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 28.--James Reed, an alleged murderer, was captured here to-day. Two years ago an U. S. soldier, in company with three citizens, murdered an old jeweller, named Block, for his valuables in Martinas, Texas. The murderers were captured and sentenced to be shot. Reed and Williams escaped, stole some fine horses and recrossed into Mexico and were present at the execution of their fellows in the crime. Reed made his way to California, where it is alleged he committed numerous robberies and has slain two men. An international complication now arises. Mexico has a sentence of death passed on him and California wants him for other crimes. He denies being the party wanted, but the officers say they cannot be mistaken in his case.

A MURDEROUS GANG.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, April 28.--Dr. W. F. Northrup, a prominent physician at Haverhill, in the eastern portion of Schiato County, was murdered yesterday by Thomas McCoy, a saloon keeper, and his brother Alfred, the postmaster at Haverhill aided by his sons. Dr. Northrup had incurred the displeasure of the McCoy's by being active in favor of local option. They waylaid him yesterday when coming to his office and began firing on him with pistols and shotguns. He was unarmed but drew a pocket knife and badly wounded Alfred McCoy before he was fatally shot. The McCoy's have been arrested and there is feeling in favor of lynching them.

AT LAST.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.--Henry Peters, an old resident of this city, 60 years of age, died one year ago. It was supposed he had left some money for his wife and children, as he had been niggardly during his life. A box containing $20,000 in gold coin was found to-day in the basement.

A FOOL'S DESERTS.

NEW YORK, April 28.--Emanuel D. Freitas, the seventeen-year-old lad who successfully jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday, was arraigned in court to-day and sentenced to prison for three months in default of $300 bail.

FOR THE LADIES.

CHICAGO, April 28.--A Washington special printed here says it is rumored at the capital that Miss Mattie Mitchell, of Oregon, is engaged to marry Sir Lionel West, and that the marriage may be consummated abroad.

ALASKA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April, 27.--This morning the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer St. Paul, Capt. Erskine, came into the harbor from Ounalaska with a valuable cargo of furs. She left that port on April 18th, and at that time no trace had been found of Cossack, who murdered Agent McIntyre, of that company, several months ago. Search for him has been abandoned. The spring season has been backward, although the winter was open until the middle of March. The steam whalers Orca, Capt. Boultby, and Grampus, Capt. Dexter, brig Hidalgo, and schooner J. A. Hamilton have all put in at Ounalaska. None of them have taken any whales, and all on board are well.

News in Brief.

The Queen's County, N. B., election case has been disposed of for the present by the Commons. It was decided in favor of the government by a majority of 32. The vote is said to have been a short party one.

From Ottawa comes the report that the B. C. and Northwest members have interviewed Messrs. Van Horne and Olds regarding freight and passenger rates. The average rate for passengers on the Western and Pacific Coast divisions is to be reduced from 7c to 5c per mile. A new tariff sheet will be issued shortly. The rates to interior points will be favorable, avoiding discrimination.

It is understood that the B. C. members are exerting themselves in the Behring's Sea Seal Fishery question. Unless something definite is at once decided upon nothing can be done in the seal fishery this season.

A report comes from Ottawa by way of New York, that Prince Edward Island will raise the cry of secession from Confederation. The people of that province, like those of British Columbia, want the terms of Union to be carried out to the letter.

The portfolio of Solicitor-General for Canada will have a salary of $6,000 attached to it, but no seat in the Cabinet.

A comptroller of customs and comptroller of inland revenue instead of a minister of trade and commerce, takes the minister of inland revenue's place. British Columbia, the Northwest territories and Manitoba members will act unitedly to secure cabinet representation.

THE WILD WEST SHOW.

The Wild West Show in London, Eng., was visited on Thursday by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. A special performance was given in their honor, with which they were greatly delighted. Gladstone was cheered; he acknowledged the compliment. He was entertained at luncheon by the managers and thereat made a characteristic speech.

POLICE COURT.

(Before Wm. E. Johnson, S. M.)

Moy Chinen in possession of game out of season; fined $10 or 20 days.

Ah Sing, on remand for supplying liquor to an Indian; discharged.

Lucy, a Hydah, on remand for soliciting opium; discharged.

Henry Gant, stealing coal from Beacon Hill Park; discharged.

Chow Fat, on remand, for larceny of money; remanded until to-morrow.

Our Fisheries.

The representatives of a large Salmon firm in Canada, Quebec or Ontario, are in British Columbia to inquire into the black cod fisheries on the east coast of this province.

--Money saved by having your glasses made by Fannin, the Optician.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON.

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lim'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for..... 25 cts
$10 00
If paid in advance, for one year for..... $10 00
Six months..... 5 50
" " Three months..... 3 00
Mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, daily, per annum..... 10 00

Subscribers by the week will oblige by paying the collector promptly.

Advertising Rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil. First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisement not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than 25.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing business—published at the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement: More than two days and not more than one week, 20 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 30 cents. More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2, and accepted only for every day insertion. Notices inserted amongst City and Province items will be charged 10 cents per line for each insertion for less than one Week, for a period not exceeding two weeks, 15 cents per line, and for one month $1.25.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertising Rates for The Weekly Times:

THE WEEKLY TIMES enjoys the largest circulation in British Columbia, and is therefore an unrivaled advertising medium. Those who have tested the matter will cheerfully endorse this statement. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at rates which can be ascertained on application at the office. A special discount will be made to long term advertisers, on both daily and weekly editions.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:

One year, postage paid..... $2 00
Six months..... 1 25

Subscription price strictly in advance.

When remitting money, letters should be registered to secure safety.

Address,
THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Ltd.,
Victoria, B. C.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, April 29, 1887.

THE IRON TRADE.

It is said by writers on mineral economics that iron is the most valuable mineral known to man, for it may be said to be at the foundation of our civilization, as without it the railway, the steamboat and the steam engine itself—the most powerful of all modern civilizers—could not exist, nor could hardly one of the mechanical callings be carried on. Britain occupies the foremost place in the whole world to-day because she is and has been foremost in iron working. The North beat the South in the late civil war in the United States, not because it had more money and more men, but mainly because it had more iron and more workers in iron. Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR, of Louisiana, a Southern leader, says:

> We made two great mistakes. Had we avoided them we should have conquered peace. The first was that we did not embark sufficiently deep in the protective features of the tariff in the winter of 57-58 by an act which provided a rapid sliding scale to free trade. As a Democratic measure we could have passed such a law and held it tight on you till it closed the furnaces, workshops, woolen and cotton mills, and steel and bar iron works of the whole north and west, and scattered your workmen over the prairies and territories. When the war was ready for you, you would not have been ready for the war. You could not have armed and equipped and put in the field a large army, nor built a navy. You would have been without supplies, machinery, and workmen, and you could have been without money or credit.

A contemporary referring to the subject says that in ordinary times people who do not make iron can import it. We are told to-day that Canadians need make no sacrifice to encourage the iron industry. The argument is that a man can produce more value raising wheat than in smelting iron, else the farmer would abandon his wheat-field for the mine and furnace. That is not proved; but let us suppose it to be true. The like argument was used in the Southern States. "We want no protection," the people of those states said. "We want no manufactures. We are an agricultural people. We can raise cotton and corn and sugar and rice, and with these we can buy all the manufactured goods we want." The argument held good till the war came, and then the North, which had iron and other manufactures, overran the country, defeated its armies, burned its towns and subjugated its people. "But," we shall be told, "the ports of Canada can never be closed as those of the South were. The fleet of Great Britain will certainly secure free access to the ocean for us in any emergency." Yes; that is what the people of the South thought. The nation which would be great should have all the elements of greatness within its own borders. Canada should so encourage and mature her iron industry that no eventuality can sweep it away. In many parts of the Dominion, and especially so in our province lie exhaustless beds of coal and iron ore, awaiting development at the hand of man. The time has arrived when these items in our latent wealth should not lie hid in the bowels of the earth. The cry has gone forth, give our artisans a chance to see whether they cannot, by converting this coal and this ore into iron, create more value than they could create by producing wheat, which sells in Liverpool for less than a dollar a bushel. It is well known that Canada is conducting a philosophical examination into this matter. A bonus of $1.50 per ton is awarded by the government for every ton produced. Iron of all grades since 1878 has ruled very cheap in Britain. The duty on pig iron is $2 per ton, and the average price of that imported for the financial year of 1886 was $14.90 per ton. We believe it will be profitable to encourage the iron industry in Canada. Even if prices should rise somewhat for a short time, the country will profit by the industry in spite of the rise.

In connection with the foregoing we observe that a very influential deputation waited upon Sir CHARLES TUPPER a few days ago to urge the necessity of a further recognition of the importance of the iron industry. The deputation represented over $20,000,000 in capital and a working population of 7000 men. They claimed that a re-arrangement of the tariff on the basis asked by them of protecting Canadian made iron in proportion to the cost of production, which is much greater in the higher grades than the lower, will not only give a tremendous impetus to the iron interest, but will double the output of Canadian coal mines. Sir CHARLES TUPPER asked what would be the additional cost of iron to the various Canadian industries which use iron as a raw material, if the Canadian tariff on iron were assimilated to the American tariff; also what amount of labor would there be employed? Mr. PATERSON, of the Steel Company of Canada, replied that pig iron would increase in value $3 per ton more, and an additional $600,000 would be spent in wages annually in Canada. Sir CHARLES said one of the difficulties was that the iron interest was only a small proportion as compared with other industries. The interests on Ontario, where no coal was produced, he thought ought to be taken into consideration. In conclusion he thought the tariff might require a very general re-adjustment in order to foster the iron industry without injuring other industries.

CANADA'S CRIMINALS.

The annual report of the Minister of Justice is published, and from it we learn that the number of convicts during the past year in the several penitentiaries of the Dominion was 537 males and 42 females. From the 30th June, 1885, there were received 207 males and 8 females, and discharged 166 males and 8 females. In the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary there were on the 30th of June, 1886, 278 males and no females; in Dorchester 148 males and no females; Manitoba, 90 males and British Columbia 105 males. The total convict population of Canada on the 30th of June, 1886, was 1,200 as against 1,112 on the same date for the previous year, or an increase of 88. The increase noted is not out of proportion to the growth of the general population, which is so far encouraging. Since the 30th June, 1886, one more female convict is added to the register. In all they number 42. These, with one exception, are confined in the Kingston penitentiary and include all the female prisoners who have been sentenced to penal servitude from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. No female has yet been convicted of a pemtentiary offence in Manitoba or the Maritime Provinces. The inspector of penitentiaries makes two recommendations. They are that the indeterminate sentence which has been tested with so much advantage in parts of Europe, and which is being introduced in the United States, should receive the consideration of the minister as well as getting the wardens to visit and examine into the regime of a few at least of best conducted prisons of the United States. In this way they would have an opportunity of enlarging their experience or increasing their knowledge of penology and of the manner to which the duties of their position are elsewhere performed. In this connection the inspector points out that the warden of the Central prison, Toronto, has been enabled, not once, but often to go through all the prisons of note in the States and the consequence has been that much good resulted therefrom. As to prison labor the inspector says that it is a generally admitted principle that a government can utilize convict labor upon every description of work required for the public service, and which convicts can perform, without being amendable to outside opinion, no matter where or by whom expressed. Some 90 convicts in Kingston are now engaged in lock making. No opinion is expressed as to the revolt in the St Vincent de Paul penitentiary. Dorchester penitentiary has been overcrowded all through the year and the same may be said of Manitoba and British Columbia. The warden of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary refers to the revolt at that institution, but nothing new, other than what has already been published is recorded.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

From the business-like way in which the Colonial delegates of the London conference went to work, it is believed good will result from the meeting of so many distinguished men. The consideration of Imperial Federation was excluded, and the attention of the delegates concentrated on the practical objects of commercial intercourse and defending the sea-borne commerce of Great Britain and her colonies in time of war. In this, Canada, as possessing large maritime interests, has a very real concern—a concern which, if the Conference be successful, will be shared in by Australia and the Mother Country, the whole Empire in common bearing the burden of defending the interests of each constituent member. The cost of constructing purely defence works for each colony, ought, we should say, to fall on that colony alone. It would hardly be reasonable to expect Australia to contribute to the cost of dockyards and batteries at Halifax or Esquimalt; and the naval force necessary to defend these works should also be at the sole charge of the colony. But the commerce of the high seas, as well of England as of the colonies, should be protected by the navy of the Mother Country, which has incomparably the greater interest in that commerce, and which might be considered as fairly recompensed for the cost by the secure naval stations offered in the several colonies by the local defence works and forces. The maintenance and defence of the minor coaling stations would also, as a matter of course, be a concern of the Mother Country, just as would that of the Crown colonies and the Imperial Fortresses of Malta and Gibraltar; though in cases where there are mixed Imperial and Colonial interests, as at Halifax and Esquimalt, it would seem to be but fair that the Mother Country should share the expense of maintenance and defence with the Colony.

COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Our readers in this district should not forget to record their vote in favor of Mr. J. N. EVANS, one of the candidates for the seat of the late Premier in the local Legislature. Mr. EVANS is a sterling straight-forward gentleman, well known in the district and to many other parts of the Province as a man in every way worthy the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is progressive in his ideas and will prove himself to be a worthy representative of so large and so influential a district as is Cowichan. His friends should see to it that no effort is spared to place him at the head of the polls next Thursday evening. Against his opponents, Messrs. FRY and SUTTON, THE TIMES has only this to say: Both are before the electors as avowed supporters of the Government. In taking this position they assume all the responsibilities for the many iniquitous acts passed and sanctioned during the late session. This alone will hang about their necks like a mill-stone and should lead them down to defeat. Let there be a grand rally for Mr. EVANS, and good, honest, progressive government of the people, by the people and for the people, and not for rings and monopolies.

AN election was held in Taunton, England, last Saturday. The Hon. C. Allsop, Conservative, was elected over Saunders, Gladstonian.

AT last election Mr. Allsopp was returned by acclamation. In the recent contest the vote stood: Allsopp, 1,426; Saunders, 890.

THE repeated plots against the Czar's life, and the constant threats received by the Imperial family, have unsented the mind of the Czarina, who is a daughter of the King of Denmark. Like her sister, the Duchess of Cumberland, she may go to an asylum.

A REPORT is going the rounds of the press to the effect that the Quebec government intend pensioning the widow of the late Louis Riel. There happens to be no widow, for Mrs. Riel died shortly after the execution of her husband. It is possible something may be done for the orphans by way of state sustenance.

THE Ontario Legislature was prorogued last week. During the session a large number of public and private bills were passed. The government has now a white elephant on hand in the new legislative and departmental buildings. Ere they are completed not much of two million dollars will be left. The masonry alone will cost $800,000.

Gareshe, Green & Co.

BANKERS

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. currency. Highest paid on the same on time deposits.

Gold Dust and U. S. Currency

Purchased at highest market rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers

San Francisco, New York and Canada.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co

COOPER'S

DIPPING POWDER,

Dissolves in Cold Water, and should be used for Ticks, Fly, Scab and all other Sheep Dipping purposes.

We have now a stock of it in celebrated Powder and are prepared to supply it as required.

WELCH RITHET & CO.

apr 15-1mo Agents for B. C.

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. jan27

NOTICE.

B. C. DIRECTORY.

ALL BUSINESS FIRMS MAKING CHANGES in their establishments, or other persons of new arrival, wishing to have their names inserted in the New Directory, free of charge, will please forward alterations or names to the publishers office Broad street.

E. MALLANDAINE.
R. T. WILLIAMS.

Victoria, March 11, 1887. mar11

DALBY'S

Eureka Livery & Sale

STABLES,

Pandora Street, opp. Methodist Church.

Has on hand some of the

Best Buggy and Saddle Horses

For Hire or for sale, suitable for a lady or gentleman to ride or drive. Handsome Phætons for sale or hire.

TELEPHONE CALL No. 30.

apl3 1m

BUTTER.

200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg

BUTTER,

For sale by

THOS. EARLE.

jan4

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, J. C. SMITH, SON OF the late John Smith, desires to intimate to his friends and the public generally that he has recovered health sufficiently to enable him to resume his occupation of chimney sweeping and carpet beating, etc. Orders left at Doughty's Grocery store, corner Fort and Blanchard street, or at my residence, Collinson street, will receive prompt attention.

J. C. SMITH.

apr 12-1m

VICTORIA HOUSE.

Closing Out Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL,

And continuing until the whole Stock is disposed of.

THE GOODS ARE RE-MARKED

At Prices to Ensure a Speedy Clearance.

WILLIAM DENNY.

☞ The Store for Lease. mar30

Spring Tweeds

AND

SUPERB TROUSERINGS

JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.

New Goods! Everything New!

Ladies' Jubilee Shoes, Men's Hand Sewed Opera,
The Celebrated Walkemphast.
Spring Heel, French Kid, Hand Sewn,
Louis XV, Neilson. Tenacious Pat Lawn Tennis

--AT--

GEO. H. MAYNARD'S,

FORT STREET.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

Having sold the Stock of Merchandise and Good-Will of the business heretofore carried on by me to Messrs.

ANGUS & GORDON,

I hereby thank the public of Victoria and customers throughout the country for the liberal patronage they favored me with, and solicit a continuance of the same for my successors.

A. OFNER.

April 18th, 1887.

Referring to the above, we beg to say that we will carry on the business in the same manner as our predecessor, Mr. Ofner, did, and will, with an increased stock, be enabled to give our customers entire satisfaction in every respect.

ANGUS & GORDON.

ap19

SPRING GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED.

☞ INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BAKER'S BON MARCHE,

mar21 D&W 6m Government Street.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

Just received, a large quantity of Manufacturers' Remnants of

SWISS EMBROIDERIES.

Columbia House,

Corner of Fort and Broad Streets.

Yorkshire Market,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

W. W. EVANS & CO.,

Yates Street, between Government and Broad.

Beef and Pork Packers. Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon. Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov27 1y

Regent Sample Room,

Corner Douglas & Johnson St.

ROSS J. FERGUSON.

PROPRIETOR

mar28

No. 144.

A BY-LAW

To Regulate the Erection and Construction of Buildings, to Limit the Erection, Alteration or Enlargement of Wooden Buildings, and to Regulate the Removal of Buildings.

(Passed 12th April, 1887.)

BE IT ENACTED by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

Short Title.

1. This By-Law may be cited as the "Buildings By-Law."

Interpretation.

2. The "Interpretation By-Law" applies to this By-Law.

Inspector of Buildings.

3. The Council shall from time to time appoint a competent person to be Inspector of Buildings, at such salary as the Council may think fit to provide. [No. 96 s. 1.]

4. The duties of the Inspector of Buildings shall be—

(a) To oversee the erection of all buildings to be built, reduced, altered or re-erected; and

(b) To enforce the provisions of this By-Law. [No. 96 s. 2.]

5. Until otherwise ordered by the Council, the City Surveyor shall perform the duties of the Inspector of Buildings. [No. 96, s. 5.]

Regulations During Erection.

6. In all cases of erecting any building on the line of any street or public road, or within seven feet thereof, the builder shall erect a board fence six feet high to enclose one-half the sidewalk allowance in front of such building, and lay a planked pathway at least four feet wide, outside of such fence, for the convenience and security of the public; or he may, instead of such fence and pathway, plank over the whole of the scaffold at the height of the first floor above the ground floor, and enclose such scaffold at the same height at least eighteen inches all round above the level of the said planked floor, the sidewalk being left free for public use. [No. 98, s. 6.]

7. No person shall place any lumber, stone, or other building material, or any chips, shavings, or rubbish on any sidewalk except within the aforesaid fences; and when buildings are being erected on any street no person shall occupy more than one-third of the roadway with any such building material; and no person shall place any such stone, lumber, or building material so as to obstruct the free passage of water in the drains, gutters, or watercourses; and no person shall permit or suffer any such building material to remain on the street any longer than is necessary for the erection of the building for which such material is designed; and on the completion of any building the builder or owner thereof shall within three days thereafter entirely remove all materials from the street and cause it a street to be cleaned from all such building material and left in good repair. [No. 9, s. 2, part No. 98, s. 7.]

Structure

8. The wall of every building abutting upon any street, road, or public place, shall be parallel with the frontage of such street, road, or public place on which it abuts. [No. 98, s. 30, part.]

9. No building, veranda, balcony, or portion of any building shall project or encroach in or over any street, road, or public place, or the sidewalk or sidewalk allowance thereof. [No. 85, s. 17; No. 98, s. 20, part No. 128.]

10. The external walls and party walls of every brick or stone building shall be in accordance with the following specifications:

ONE STORY BUILDINGS.—Outside walls and party walls shall not be less than one brick or 8½ inches thick, and such walls shall not be more than 14 feet in height, or more than 50 feet in length, unless strengthened by cross partitions or other means approved by the Inspector of Buildings. Walls one brick and a half or 12¾ inches thick shall not exceed 18 feet in height nor 70 feet in length unless strengthened by cross partitions or other means approved by the Inspector of Buildings.

TWO STORY BUILDINGS.—Outside walls and party walls of ground floor shall be not less than one brick and a half or 12¾ inches thick and shall not exceed 16 feet in height nor 70 feet in length unless strengthened by cross partitions or other means approved by the Inspector of Buildings. Outside walls and party walls of first floor shall be not less than one brick or 8½ inches thick nor more than 14 feet in height nor 50 feet in length unless strengthened as aforesaid.

THREE STORY BUILDINGS.—Outside walls and party walls of ground floor shall not be less than two bricks or 17½ inches thick nor more than 17 feet in height nor 100 feet in length unless strengthened as aforesaid. Outside walls and party walls of first floor shall not be less than one brick and a half or 12¾ inches thick nor more than 14 feet in height nor 50 feet in length unless strengthened as aforesaid. Outside walls and party walls of second floor shall not be less than one brick or 8½ inches thick nor more than 12 feet in height nor 30 feet in length unless strengthened as aforesaid.

ALL BRICK OR STONE BUILDINGS.—For every additional 20 feet in length or two feet in height, or any fraction thereof respectively, in addition to any of the above measurements, one-half brick or 4¼ inches in thickness shall be added to the thickness of the walls of each story. And the brick or stone work of every such building shall be carried to such height as may be requisite to effectually protect the roof of the building from any adjoining building, to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Buildings. Basement walls shall not be less than 4¼ inches thicker than the walls under which they are built, and shall be of either stone or brick. Foundations to buildings not having basements shall be not less than 18 inches in the solid ground, not less than 4¼ inches thicker than the walls under which they are built, and shall be of brick or stone. Roof coverings shall be of slate, tin, iron, or other incombustible materials. (No. 92, s. 7; No. 98, s. 21, part.)

11. All party walls shall be between building and building, except where each building has independent walls. Party walls not being of sufficient thickness shall be taken down when an adjoining building requires to be rebuilt. Ends of timbers lying through old party walls shall be cut off when new buildings are erected against them. External walls shall not become party walls unless they have been constructed of brick or stone and in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding section of this by-law. The brick work of all party walls and external walls shall be properly bounded or anchored in every case. [No. 98, s. 22.]

12. No timber shall be laid into any party arch except for bond, nor into any party wall other than such templets, chains and bond timbers as may be necessary, or the ends of girders, beams, binding or trimming joists, or other principal timbers, all of which timbers shall have at least four inches and a half of solid brick work between the ends and either thereof and the timber of any adjoining building; and the ends of every girder beam, binding or trimming joist, or other principal timber, may be laid beyond the centre of any party wall, provided there be left four inches and a half of solid brick or stone work at the end of every such piece of timber, except where any part of the ends of such timber shall lie opposite to and level with any part of the ends of any timber of an adjoining building, in which case no part of such timber shall approach nearer than two inches to the centre of the party wall. [No. 98, s. 23.]

13. Breast-summers shall in all cases be carried on brick or stone walls or piers, or on cast-iron columns capped on stone, and shall in no case be carried on story posts or other timber supports; and when the ends of any breast-summer approach the centre line of any party wall nearer than four inches and a half such ends shall be encased and entirely surrounded in cast-iron shoes. [No. 98, s. 25.]

14. All chimneys back to back in party walls shall be in the chimney back at least one brick or 8½ inches in thickness, to the height of at least twelve inches above the mantel. Chimney backs in party walls not being back to back with any other chimney shall be at least 8½ inches clear from the party line. All flues built in any wall shall be surrounded by brick-work not less than seven inches in thickness. [No. 98, s. 27.]

15. All chimney stacks shall be carried to a height of four feet at least above the ridge or deck of any roof carried by, connected with, or abutting upon the wall to which such chimney stack is attached; except where the ridge or deck is more than six feet in height above the base of the chimney, in which case the height of the chimney shall be determined by the Inspector of Buildings. Where a chimney stack is used to carry away smoke or noxious vapours from a manufactory, the stack shall be carried to such a height as to effectually clear the surrounding buildings to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Buildings. All chimney stacks shall be built of stone, brick, or iron only, and in the most substantial manner. [No. 98, s. 8.]

16. All chimney hearths shall be laid wholly on brick or stone in cement, unless they be in a cellar or basement story and bedded in solid earth; and every chimney shall have a slab or foot-piece of stone, brick, marble, iron or cement, at least six inches beyond, and extending at least six inches beyond each end of the opening, before every fireplace opening. [No. 1, s. 9, part No. 98, s. 28.]

17. No timber shall be laid within two feet of the inside of any oven, copper, still, boiler or furnace, nor within nine inches of the covering of any chimney, nor within seven inches of the inside of any metal flue, nor within four inches and a half of the inside of any brick flue, unless the wood is effectually protected to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Buildings. [No. 1, s. 8, part; No. 98, s. 8.]

18. No pipes or funnel for carrying steam or hot air shall be fixed next any stone or public place, or on the front of any building. [No. 98, s. 30, part.]

19. All doors in theatres, music halls, hotels, churches, and other buildings used for the assembly of large bodies of persons shall be constructed to open outwards; and ample provision shall be made for the rapid emptying of such buildings. [No. 98, s. 24.]

Fire Limits.

20. All that portion of the city which is within the line next hereinafter described shall be known as the Fire Limits, namely: Commencing at the north-west corner of lot 127 (one hundred and twenty-seven), thence running eastwardly along the northern boundary of that lot and continuing in a straight line to the centre of Store street, thence northerly along Store street to a point opposite the centre of Pinnard street, thence eastwardly across Store street in a straight line to and along the centre of Pinnard street to the centre of Douglas street, thence southerly along the centre of Douglas street to a point opposite the centre of Courtenay street, thence in a straight line to and along the centre of Courtenay street and to the centre of Wharf street, thence in a straight line to the north-east corner of lot 8 (eight), thence along the northern boundary of that lot to the shore of Victoria Harbor, and thence along the shore line of Victoria Harbor to the point of commencement. [No. 116, s. 1; No. 103, s. 2.]

21. No building other than with main walls of brick, iron or stone and roofing of incombustible material shall be erected or placed within the Fire Limits. [No. 32, secs. 1 and 3; No. 98, secs. 21 and 22, parts; No. 116, s. 2.]

22. No addition to or alteration of any wooden building within the Fire Limits shall be made. [No. 32, s. 4; No. 116, s. 2.]

23. The two last preceding sections of this by-law shall not apply to any shed within the curtilage of another building and used exclusively for the storage of fuel for consumption in such other building, such shed not exceeding ten feet by twelve in length or breadth nor ten feet in height, nor to any water closet or earth closet, nor shall they apply to any shed erected wholly on or over the wooden piles of any wharf on the shore of Victoria Harbor; but no shed shall be erected on or over any wharf within the Fire Limits other than with roofing of incombustible material. [No. 116, s. 3.]

Removal.

24. No person shall remove, or cause or permit to be removed, any building into, along or across any street or public place without having first obtained permission in writing, for that purpose from the Street Committee. [No. 105, s. 1.]

25. Every application for permission to remove any building shall be in writing, shall describe the building and its location and the other to which it is to be removed, and shall state the streets required to be used and the number of days for such removal; and it shall be accompanied by a valuation, to be obtained for this purpose from the City Surveyor, of the building to be removed, and by a fee of ten dollars for the use of the Corporation. (No. 105, ss. 2 and 3; No. 117, s. 1.)

26. No permission shall be given to remove any building into, along or across any street or public place, unless such building shall appear by the valuation of the City Surveyor accompanying the application as aforesaid to be worth at least two hundred and fifty dollars. (No. 105, s. 4; No. 117, s. 2.)

27. Every permission to remove a building shall state the route by which, and the number of days within which, such removal is to be effected. (No. 117, s. 4, part.)

28. Every person who has obtained permission as aforesaid to remove any building shall forthwith remove the same in accordance with such permission and not further or otherwise, and shall, during such removal, place and keep a sufficient light on the front and another on the back of the building under removal from sunset to sunrise. (No. 105, s. 5; No. 117, s. 3.)

29. In case any person remove any building into any street or public place without having obtained such permission therefor as aforesaid, or into any street or public place not named in such permission, or leave any building in any street or public place longer than the time limited by such permission, it shall be lawful for the Mayor or the Street Committee to cause such building to be pulled down or removed; and all costs and expenses attending such pulling down or removal shall be repaid by the owner of such building to the Corporation, and shall be recoverable, with costs, in like manner as any penalty for the infraction of a by-law. [No 117, s. 4, part.]

Dangerous and Irregular Buildings.

30. Whenever any building shall be so much decayed or from any cause injured as to be, in the opinion of the Inspector of Buildings and the Council, a dangerous nuisance, or whenever any wooden building hereafter erected and still standing within the Fire Limits herein described, or any building, veranda, or portion of a building hereafore erected or constructed or hereafter to be erected or constructed otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this by-law, shall, in the opinion of the Inspector of Buildings and the Council, have become decayed or injured to the extent of one half or more of its original value or cost, it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Buildings, under the direction of the Council, to notify in writing the owner, agent, occupier, or other person having charge of such building, veranda, or portion of a building to remove or pull down the same forthwith; and the person so notified shall cause the same to be removed or pulled down within ten days after such notification or in case any person so notified fail to comply with the terms of such notification within ten days thereafter, it shall be lawful for the Council to authorize by resolution any officer therein named to remove or pull down the building, veranda, or portion of a building in question. [No. 32, s. 6.]

31. Whenever any building in course of erection, enlargement, alteration, or repair, shall be deemed unsafe by the Inspector of Buildings, the owner, contractor, agent, or person having charge thereof shall be notified at once to make the same safe and secure; and every person so notified shall forthwith make such building safe and secure according to the terms of the notification. [No. 98, s. 19.]

Enforcing Regulations.

32. It shall be lawful for the Council to authorize by resolution any officer therein mentioned to pull down or remove any building which shall have been constructed or placed in contravention of this by-law; and all costs and expenses reasonably incurred in such pulling down or removal shall be repaid by the owner of such building to the Corporation, and shall be recoverable, with costs, in like manner as any penalty for the infraction of a by-law. [No. 116, s. 4.]

33. Every person convicted of an infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law shall forfeit and pay therefor a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. [No 98, s. 31; No. 105, s. 7.]

Repeal.

34. "The By-law for Prohibiting the Erection of the By-law to amend the By-law for the Protection of the City against Fire (No. 59) Wooden Buildings, 1879," [No. 521, the "By-law to Repeal the By-law for Prohibiting the Erection of Wooden Buildings Amendment By-law, 1882," [No. 85, ss. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 of the "Victoria Building By-law, 1883," [No. 98], "The By-law for prohibiting the Erection of Wooden Buildings, 1879 Amendment By-law, 1885," [No. 103], "The Buildings Removal By-law, 1884," [No. 105], the "Fire Limits and Wooden Building By-law, 1885," [No. 116], except section 6, the "Building Removal Amendment By-law, 1885," [No. 117], section 1 of the by-law entitled "A By-law to amend the Consolidated Sidewalk and Awning By-law, 1881," [No. 138], and so much of every other by-law as is inconsistent with this by-law, or makes any provision for any matter herein provided for, are hereby repealed; and this by-law is substituted for them. 829

TO THE ELECTORS

OF

Cowichan District.

GENTLEMEN:

Yielding to the request of many friends who have urged me to come forward as a candidate for the vacancy now existing in this district, I consent to do so. My views are known to most of you, who have resided any length of time in the district.

As being opposed to the reckless policy of the present and late governments—a policy which if persisted in will soon land the province in complete insolvency.

I am opposed to the large civil service list, a list which is constantly growing under the spoils system of the present government.

I am opposed to monopolies of all kinds, believing laws should be enacted for the many and not for the favored few.

I am opposed to increasing the Cabinet to five members, as it will entail a large additional expense on the country. For more years the work has been discharged by two ministers.

I am also opposed to the system adopted by the government for borrowing large sums of money. I am in favor of submitting the matter to the people for their verdict.

I shall form as liberal an expenditure of public money, as public works and improvements as the finances of the country warrant. I will insist on all public works being executed by contract, and that the expenditure shall be kept within our income.

There are many other matters which might be mentioned, but I expect to be able more fully to discuss them with the electors at meetings to be held, due notice of which will be given hereafter.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

JOHN N. EVANS.

Somenos, April 15, 1887. ap26

A COAT OF ARMS.

THE EASE WITH WHICH ANY PARVENU CAN SECURE ONE.

How the Duke of Sutherland Was Astonished—His Coat of Arms Emblazoned on an American Citizen's Carriage. Hunting a Pedigree.

Up to within a few days ago there was an Englishman in New York city who spoke his native tongue in all its formidable atrocity. He is the Duke of Sotherland, who has "done the States" many times, but he appeared for the first time during this last visit in private ball and drawing room. Hitherto he had preserved his insular prejudice against the new rich Americans. But last spring, at the inaugural ceremonies of the Panama canal, he made the acquaintance of our former minister to France, Mr. Bigelow, who was at Colon at the time as the representative of the New York chamber of commerce. This acquaintance induced him to break through his former habit, and in his last stay in New York he consented to be present at the wedding of Mr. Bigelow's youngest daughter and Charles Stuart Dodge at St. George's church in Stuyvesant square. It was his former refusal to join in any society festivities that led him to imagine that the costume which had served him as a similar occasion in the west, when a cowboy espoused a ranchera, would do here likewise, and he appeared at the Bigelow wedding attired in a deer stalking hat, tweed suit, and heavy hunting brogans.

This was forgiven a duke, however, on the score of eccentricity, and the ice once broken, distinguished social honors poured in upon him. The last and climacteric exhibition of the ducal coronet was witnessed at the reception of Mrs. Hicks-Lord, when the wild waits of the pibroch, perpetuated by Mrs. Lord's private piper, hailed his grace of Sutherland as he entered. It was then he uttered a good old fashioned English word, beginning and ending with the letter d, followed by the name which we are forbidden by the bible to apply to our brother.

THE LAST STRAW.

"This beats my time," said the Duke of Sutherland. "I shall take to the yacht to-morrow. Why, this afternoon as I passed a shop on Fifth avenue what should I see standing in front but my own carriage—yes, by gad! I saw a carriage with my own coronet upon it."

The duke ought to have demanded an explanation of the owner; but as he did not we will furnish him with one. The coat of arms emblazoned on the family carriage of a simple American citizen is a harmless exhibition of the proprietor's vanity and the carriage-maker's complaisance. The citizen, however, is not wholly to blame. Fortune had smiled upon him, and he had a carriage built. Nothing to condemn in that. He, like a sensible man, had intended to have his cipher on the panels, but the "women folks" were more ambitious, and never rested until in a moment of weakness he consented to emblazon the doors of his coach with a coat of arms. Now the question arises: How to get one. His ancestors and himself have struggled along for a good many years without feeling any special need for armorial bearings. This contentment or neglect seems to have closed the way now to coronets, and, besides, he lives in the United States, where it is considered an honor not to be crowned. If he lived in Brazil he would endow a hospital, and the emperor would reward him with knighthood and a coat of arms of great complexity. If he lived in England he could get a pedigree and a coat of arms from the College of Heralds without doing anything so expensive as found a hospital. Living in neither of these convenient countries, but in the United States, if he must have armorial bearings there is just one thing to be done—he must steal them.

HUNTING A PEDIGREE.

When he has made up his mind to it, this is as easy as stealing lead pipe from a junk shop. He goes to the carriage manufacturer and takes him into his confidence. That worthy is not surprised—bless you, no! This isn't the first nor the thousand and first time he has acted for the college of heraldry. He brings out his library, which consists of "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage" and "Burke's General Armory"—Burke is the indispensable friend of Studebaker and Kimball and their clients—he brings out his library, and in the seclusion of the carriage builder's private office the respectable citizen endeavors to recollect something about the ancestors of his family. Any little incident is enough, and it is astonishing how obedient memory becomes on such occasions.

"Now there's a coat of arms that I'm familiar with," says the customer, "and I don't know where I have seen it unless it belongs to our branch of the family." So our branch of the family appear, seen in their true colors. But many people are not so easily satisfied. When they have started in search of quarterings and mottoes, they become very particular. Say, for instance, the rich Mr. Jones wants a coat of arms. The carriage man opens his heraldic record and reads: "Jones, Arthur Adolphus Patrick Dennis; first lord of Castletroddy, Castlestoddy, County Mayo, Ireland.

"No, no," says the honorable Jones. "Our family are English by descent."

A few more pages of the peerage are turned over until the name of Jones appears again, this time as an English peer, prefixed by five or six Christian names, and with an additional surname that the head of the English house has been permitted to assume by royal license. This nobleman has an estate in Devonshire.

"There we have it," cries the conscientious Jones. "I have heard that my grandfather came from Devonshire."

In much the same way, undoubtedly, the American citizen went to work searching the archives of his family, with a result that edified the Duke of Sutherland by the sight of his own carriage, which he supposed to be snugly resting in the stables of Stafford house, rolling along Fifth avenue, emblazoned with the arms of his family and likewise the supporters, which can only be used by a peer of the realm, the whole surmounted with a ducal coronet.—Willis Steele in Chicago Times.

Life Insurance by Telegraph.

A Chicago merchant decided to surprise his wife by presenting her with a $20,000 policy on his life; but he neglected to apply for the policy until the day before Christmas. Then he was told that the application and the report of the medical examiner would be sent to the New York office, and the policy would come back in a few days. This wouldn't do. The merchant suggested telegraphing. The medical examiner was sent for, his report and the application was telegraphed to this city, and in less than six hours from the time of application the report was accepted in New York and the policy received in Chicago. This is said to be the first transaction of the kind.—New York Sun.

A Dish for the Shah.

The Shah of Persia and his wives were reported some time ago to be greatly delighted with a new dish prepared for them by a Viennese cook. Investigation showed that the new dish was nothing else than simple Viennese rolls.—Chicago Herald.

A Splendid Memory.

Wealthy Merchant—What! You here again! Why, I kicked you down stairs and out into the street this morning, you impudent fellow. Peddler—Ish dot so? Vat a splendid memory! I had forgotten all about it. Don't you vant to pay a fedder duster before you kick me out some more.—Texas Siftings.

Metal belts, worn by a certain class of women in Paris, have already been introduced here.

Tiny telegrams now mingle from the boudoir soon by the progressive girl of the period.

Victoria Markets.

The season is the most backward one known for a number of years. Spring seeding is well advanced but not so much so as our farmers would wish. The fruit trees are heavy in blossom; should frost keep away the indications are that the fruit crop will be a heavy one.

Trade in the city in general is reported to be fairly active. Retailers are complaining. It should be remembered that this is the farmers, busy season and that they are busy with their spring-time operations, and but few of them coming into the city, except when compelled to do so.

The spring importations are pretty much in the warehouses and importers are now awaiting customers and orders. Competition by eastern houses has had the effect of a severe cut in several lines of staples in dry goods, groceries and other commodities.

Money is plentiful for legitimate purposes and at reasonable rates of interest. There is a considerable demand at present for funds, and if gilt-edged security is offered none need suffer for want of money.

Following are the current rates for the articles named:

FARMERS' PRODUCE.

Dealers are paying the following prices: Oats, per ton; $32.50; hay, Island, $25; Fraser river, $22.50; wheat, $30; buckwheat, $50; peas, $40.

MEATS—Beef on foot, 6c; mutton, do, 5c; pork, do, 6 to 8c.

VEGETABLES—Retail market prices rule as follows: Peas, 10c; asparagus, 10c; rhubarb, 6c; tomatoes, 6c; cauliflower, 3 for 50c; cabbage, 5c; turnips, carrots, parsnips and beets, 3c; celery, California, 75c per bunch; onions and radishes, 50c per doz. bunches; lettuce, 25c per doz.

FRUITS—California oranges, 25 to 75c per doz; Los Angeles, $3 per box; Riverside, $7 per box.

PROVISIONS—Flour, wholesale, $5, retail, $6; Graham flour, 10 lb sacks, 50c; cornmeal, 10 lb sacks, 50c; buckwheat flour, 10 lb sacks, 62½c; cracked wheat, 10 lb sacks, 50c; oatmeal, 10 lb sacks, 50c; rice, Sandwich I. 10c; China, 5 cents; lard, 10 lb pails $1.75, 5 lb pails $1, 3 lb pails 62½c; hams, sugar-cured, 22c; bacon, 18c; codfish, 12½c; soda crackers, 10c; tea, Japan 25 to 75c, Oolong 50 to 75 English Breakfast 50 to 75c; coffee, green Costa Rica, 25c, green Java 30c, roasted Costa Rica 30c, roasted Java 40c; beans, small white 5c; sugar granulated 9 lbs for $1, yellow 10 lbs for $1, dark brown 8 lbs for $1, loaf 8 lbs for $1; golden syrup $1 gal; molasses, 60 to 75c gal; eggs, 25 to 40c doz; butter, 25 to 40c, Bennetts 37½; coal oil $3.50 case; onions, new 4c.

FUEL—Coal $7@$8 per ton; cordwood, fir $3.50 per cord; alder $3.50; slabs $2 per load.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at

112 Government Street. IRVING BROS.

The Cash Store!

ERSKINE'S

Boot and Shoe Emporium,

Corner Government & Johnson Sts.

BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

Hats, Hats, Hats.

From the Finest Fur to the Cheapest Wool,

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS.

All Styles in American, English and Canadian Stiff & Soft Hats.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Johnson St., between Broad & Douglas.

mar14

John Weiler,

MANUFACTURER OF

FURNITURE

OF ALL GRADES,

And Importer of

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

AGENT FOR DOMINION

WIRE MATTRESSES,

Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also

IRON BEDSTEADS

Combined with above Mattress.

☞ The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P. O. Box 918, Victoria, B. C.

jan26

OATS, OATS OATS.

Seed and Feed Oats.
Seed and Feed Barley.
Grass Seeds.
Chevalier Barley.
Ground Barley.
Chopped Feed.
Wheat, Bran.
Middlings.
Oil Cake, Meal.
Peas, Rye, etc.

For sale at

HOWARD TILTON'S,

mar30 1m Wharf St., Victoria.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75

No Vacations

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

☞ Ladies admitted into all departments.

☞ Send for circulars

A. A. Aaronson,

PAWNBROKER.

Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street between Broad and Government. 32s

WARNING!

Consumers of house coal should secure their Windows and Doors against Cold Drafts by ordering

Brewer's Patent Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips

for Windows and Doors, which entirely exclude

COLD DRAFTS,

Saving half your fuel and DUST in Summer, saving your Carpets, Curtains and Furniture, HANGING BASKETS supplied. Windows can be raised or lowered to Send for Ventilation. Have stood the test of 15 YEARS on finest Private and Public Buildings in the principal Cities. Call and see DRAWING ROOM and BEDROOM Cases in the United States and Europe and Warranter Good For Five Years.

For sale by JOHN D. FLFORD, P.O. Box 284, Victoria, B. C. FOR TERMS TO AGENTS, Orders may be left with E. C. HUGHES, Architect, where Samples can be seen. 1y 7mo

Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 160 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats and under cultivation which produced enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Eureka Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Pell & Co., Victoria. aug20 DAW

TOWN OF FARWELL'

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.

Pasture! Pasture!

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has excellent pasturage to let at reasonable rates.

C. E. FOX,

sep12 North Dairy Farm.

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN

Monumental Work.

WHITE BRONZE

MONUMENTS

ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY indestructible.
Over 500 Beautiful Designs.
BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN MARBLE OR GRANITE.
Send for Price List & Circulars.

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.

H. G. & R. WALKER,

nov20 DAW 6m Spencer's Arcade

THE OLD RELIABLE JOHN BULL BITTERS.

UNEQUALLED.

A. B. GRAY & CO.,

VICTORIA.

Sole Agents for British Columbia

nov26 DAW

FOR SALE,

Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL.

In the Province. ALSO

A PEARL BARLEY MILL

Together with a SAWMILL, 40-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to

sept21 D. F. ADAMS.

Kings Head Beer Hall,

JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.

DOERING AND WHITE.

BEER A SPECIALTY. FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan15

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street, between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight; twenty-five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. OPTICAL GOODS EVERY DESCRIPTION dec26 12m

BROWN'S

Climax Washing Powder.

Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition, 1887. Largest sales. REDUCED PRICES.

Large packages, 40c; do. small, 20c

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

W. JACKSON, Jr., Manufacturer's Agent corner Broad and Johnson streets. nov9

Samuel May & Co.,

TORONTO

Manufacturers of

Billiard & Pool Tables,

With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

BILLIARD MATERIAL

Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.

Always in stock the B. C. Agency.

H. G. & R. WALKER,

Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

FOR SALE.

MATHERS' LIQUEUR WHISKEY,

$10 per Dozen Cash

--ALSO,--

Invoice of Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Gloves of all sorts.
Cardigan Jackets.
Lawn Tennis Shirts.

Apply to

A. FERGUSON, Agent

DANIELL & CO., Government St.

Over Baker's Boot Store

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Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Shortest, Quickest,

AND IN EVERY RESPECT,

THE BEST ROUTE,

TO

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.

Daily Solid Through Trains

FROM

VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.

☞ NO CHANGE OF CARS. ☜

Through Second-class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Prairies—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

☞ When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.

Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of the

Canadian Pacific Navigation Company

whose steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.

G. V. HEATHCOTE, Contracting Agent. D. R. MURRO, Ticket Agent.

D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 6

Taking effect March 20, 1887.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver.
Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings.
Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island.
Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass
Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.

Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria.
Monday at one p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Tuesday, at 4 a. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass,
Thursday at 7 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 13 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLESON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

March 17, 1887.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for

AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,

WITHOUT CHANGE

THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer

MARIPOSA.

May 9.....at 2 p. m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

FOR HONOLULU,

The magnificent steamer "Australia," April 25.

☞ For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

nov26

PACIFIC

Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

Yokohama, Longkong via

City of Sydney.....May 2

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 8th, 15th, 23d and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents, apr 4 San Francisco.

GENERAL

PASSENGER AGENCY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

To or from Great Britain or the Continent,

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

HALL & GOEPEL.

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

At Cheapside.

JUST ARRIVED.

Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap.
Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices
Lamps, Stoves, and General

Household Furniture,

New and Secondhand. Cutlery, &c.

Gardeners and Carpenter's Tools always in stock. Registers and Mixers' Outfits a specialty.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Cheapside, DeCosmos' Block, Government St. Victoria March 19 1887. 3m DAW

Notices.

Notice of Partnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ADMITTED AS a full partner, from the 1st instant, Mr. LOUIS GARCIA DUMBLETON. The style of the firm will henceforth be known as Hall, Goepel & Co.

HALL & GOEPEL.

Victoria B. C., April 25, 1887 ap 25-1m

NOTICE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY ALL PARTIES NOT TO give any credit to my wife, Mary E. Campbell, who left my house on the 22nd of February last without any cause or provocation, as I will not be responsible for any debts so contracted.

NICHOLAS PETER.

Victoria, April 23, 1887. ap28 6t

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886. MOSES LENZ. GUSTAV LEISER.

Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

Portland Advertisem'ts

OREGON MILLING CO.'S

Royal Flour.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best thing ever used.

☞ Sold by all leading Grocers.

JOHN WILSON,

Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria, Agent for British Columbia.

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family Windsor, Bakers' and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable dealers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

ISAAC LANNING & CO. Proprietors.

Dec 14 tf

The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System or Attendant Complaints—causing Pains in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervousness, Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

Prices—Child's Pad $1.50 (cures bed-wetting Regular Pad $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their amons cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weaknesses of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Mosaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS

PILLS.

The Great English Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.

MONTREAL.

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 DAW

CHAS HAYWARD

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Langley Street, Victoria.

Consult DR. ROBERTS,

26½ KEARNY STREET.

He will Tell You Your Trouble Without Asking You a Single Question.

MEN OF ANY AGE HAVING any Private, Nervous or Sexual Disease, Unnatural Loss, Diabetes and Bright's Disease.

LOST MANHOOD,

Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage, Syphilis, Piles, Fistula, Eye, Ear, Cancer, Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Diseases, no matter how long standing or whether caused by over-work, self-abuse or whatever cause. Call and see Dr. Roberts, Office and Parlors unsurpassed for Elegance and Luxury. Dr. ROBERTS, Private Dispensary, 26½ Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CORBETT & MACKAY.

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.

janel6 DAW

THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Bielman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. janel

REAL ESTATE.

JOHN J. AUSTIN.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 50.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb13

PHYSICIANS.

F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.

OFFICE—Johnson street, between Douglas and Broad.

Special attention given to Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat, and Diseases of Women.

Office open all night. Consultation free. ap13

DRS. HALL & HALL,

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.

☞ Special attention given to Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin.

J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M. T. S. HALL, M.D., C.M.

Office—Chester Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

MARKETS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,

L. GODDACHE,

Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to His Majesty's Royal Navy.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

C. B. ROBELEE,

CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR.

Wharf street, near Johnson, Victoria. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Houses built on the Instalment plan. Charges moderate. oct19

ARCHITECT, Etc.

E. R. FISHER,

ARCHITECT,

Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box —

JOHN TEAGUE,

ARCHITECT,

Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

HARRIS & HARGREAVES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.

Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs, Victoria, B. C.

MERCHANTS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,

MERCHANTS.

H. C. Beeton & Co.
36 FINSBURY CIRCUS
LONDON E.C. Wharf street, Victoria.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON.

GROCER,

Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Dealer in fine family groceries of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice tea and coffee.

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Ltd.)

HOME INDUSTRY.

Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.

ANDREW GRAY, Manager.

W. F. BULLEN, Secretary.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in fast Inscriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shippers supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call, 136.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. BUCKETT.

TRUCK AND DRAYMAN,

Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 2-1mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A PAYING BUSINESS

In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Victoria. july16

MEDICAL.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Discharant street over Bonnell's grocery store. mar19

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS.

D. M. EBERTS, Langley street, Victoria, B. C. W. J. TAYLOR

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established 1797.—Amount insured, $120,000,000.

H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent. Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan8 1y

VICTORIA

LOAN OFFICE.

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.

☞ UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale Bargains every description.

44 JOHNSON STREET

Opposite Driard House. P.O. Box 535

The Hudson's Bay Company

RE NOW SELLING FOR DELIVERY EX "VIOLA":

BRANDIES in Bulk--Bessiere's, Central Vineyard, United Vineyard, and Hennessy's.

Do. **Case**--Hennessy's, Martell's, Barnett's, Dubois and Bellot's.

GENEVA--DeKuyper's in hhds, quarter casks, red and green cases.

GIN, OLD TOM--Boord & Co.'s

RUM--Demerara and Jamaica, in quarter-casks, puncheons and cases.

WHISKY in Bulk--Islay, Loch Katrine, Campbeltown & Dunville's.

Do. **Cases**--Burke's, Dunville's, Jamieson's & Inuishowen.

WINES--A full supply of Ports and Sherries from the most eminent shippers.

STOUT--Guinness' in stone and glass quarts and pints, bottled by the best firms.

Sole Agents for DUKE'S "CAMEO" CIGARETTES, and LEMP'S CELEBRATED LAGER BEER.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, April 29, 1887.

BIRTH.

CUSACK—On the 26th inst., the wife of W. L. Cusack, of a son.

MARRIED.

ROBERTSON—SMILLIE.—On the 28th inst., at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Fraser, Wm. Robertson, of Salt Spring Island, to Ann Smillie, of Argyleshire, Scotland.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Vancouver has a roller skating rink in full blast.

—BURT'S opera slippers, French kid, in four widths, at GEO. H. MAYNARD'S. *

—A cricket club will be organized at Vancouver.

—Something good for breakfast. Prime Finnan Haddocks, fresh, at PELL & Co's. *

—BURT'S WAUKENPHAST'S, just arrived, the finest in the city, at GEO. H. MAYNARD'S. *

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St. *

—A general leave of sailors from H. M. ships at Esquimalt will take place Monday next.

—M. W. WAITT & Co., have now in stock the famous ESTEY ORGAN, for which they are agents. Call and examine. *

—The Vancouver *News* says it has good authority for stating that a sugar refinery is to be erected at that place.

—A small line of fine ENGLISH LACE BOOTS, just arrived, at GEO. H. MAYNARD'S. *

—For a delicious MILK PUNCH or a genuine COCKTAIL go to the Pritchard House. *

—April 26th, being the anniversary of Odd Fellowship, was observed on the mainland by various societies in a happy and befitting manner.

—A well-selected stock of ENGLISH WALKING STICKS, LAWN TENNIS goods and Spalding BASE BALL GOODS, at J. BARNSLEY'S, Fort street, near Douglas. *

—The North Pacific arrived from the Sound to-day at 11:30 a. m., two hours behind time. A heavy wind and rough sea was encountered in the Straits.

—Bishop Dore, of New Westminster, is spending a week at the Mission, near Moodyville. The Indian band will serenade him every night.

—The Remington type writer is far superior to any other, being the simplest strongest, most durable and most rapid writing machine made. M. W. Waitt & Co., are sole agents for B. C. *

—The North Pacific to-day had a heavy freight list for this port. In live stock there were 150 sheep and 41 hogs for John Parker and 36 head of cattle for Van Volkenburgh Bros.

—Another shipment of Novelties in Jerseys, Children's Dresses, Hosiery, Dress Goods, &c., &c., received this day at the Lansdowne House, Yates street, John Partridge, proprietor. *

—The city wharf at Vancouver, which collapsed a few months ago, will be rebuilt. The railway authorities have made satisfactory arrangements with the wharf company.

Cash Buyers of Dry Goods, see Denny's advertisement.

—The Esquimalt Water Works Company have commenced the erection of a warehouse at the junction of the Esquimalt road and the road to the naval hospital.

—JULIUS BARBAN, pork packer and sausage maker, Yates street, has received from the COLONIAL and INDIAN EXHIBITION, London, a handsome bronze medal for best hams, bacon, shoulders and lard. *

—Call and see our fine mouldings, all latest patterns, steel engravings and latest pictures. We make a specialty of mounting pictures, Jos. SOMMERS, Government St. *

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Prices and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—Excellent order was to-day maintained on the wharf where the Sound steamer arrives, much to the satisfaction of everybody. It is to be hoped the ruffianism that was displayed by certain runners in days gone by will never again show itself.

—A young gentleman in this city today picked up on the sidewalk, in front of a Government street clothier's store, a roll of bank notes amounting to $375. The young man gave it to the clothier who claimed it as his property, and was rewarded with a new $4 50 hat for his honesty.

Mortuary Statistics.

According to the mortuary statistics published by the Dominion Government, Victoria is comparatively a pretty healthy place. The number of deaths from all causes in March was 18—15 males and 3 females. In Sorrel, Que., the deaths numbered 27, and in St. Hyacinthe, 15, and both places are less populous than Victoria. Guelph, Belleville and St. Thomas—each about the size of this city—had an average of 9 deaths during the same month.

The New Route.

The Walla Walla will take from Port Moody for Seattle a large quantity of freight—350 tons—among which is a thirty-ton standard gauge locomotive; twelve logging trucks weighing 4000 pounds each, for the Satsop railroad, and a lot of material for the Seattle and Eastern road.

Nova Scotians!

LABRADOR HERRINGS, FINNAN HADDOCKS at NEUFELDER & ROSS. *

B. C. Scenery Excluded.

Montreal is at present revelling in the art exhibition. It was opened a few days ago by His Excellency the Governor General. Mr. John A. Fraser, the noted Canadian painter, now a resident of Boston, Mass., last summer visited British Columbia and spent some time in the Rocky mountains at the suggestion of Sir George Stephen, and here produced a number of works which he has had on exhibition in Boston and New York. He had kept these paintings for exhibition at the annual show of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art, but is debarred from so doing owing to official neglect to notify him of the time and place of holding the exhibition. Mr Fraser is of opinion that he was not notified because his pictures might detract from the work of others on the same subjects who intended exhibiting.

No Catch Him.

In the Divisional Court yesterday, before Mr. Justices Crease and McCreight, a little performance arose that was rather amusing for bystanders. Mr. T. Davie, who appeared for Mr. Wise in the case of Wise vs. Tuttle, objected to go on, as Sir Matthew B. Begbie, Chief Justice, who had originally heard the case, was not on the bench. Somebody went into his (the C. J.) room to get him, but without success. Mr. T. Davie then left the two judges on the bench and rushed excitedly into the Chief Justice's room, the counsels for Tuttle remaining in their seats in dignified silence. Presently, Mr. Davie returned with a somewhat crestfallen appearance. It was evident that the learned Chief Justice had refused to listen to the voice of the charmer.

Harper's Monthly.

Yellowstone Park is the subject of one of the prominent articles in the May *Harper's*. Mrs. Alice Wellington Rollins writes a lively conversational sketch of the summer trip of a party to the Yellowstone. Their amusing experiences and racy dialogue are interspersed with accurate descriptions of the wonders which they witness, forming a very brilliant treatment of a magnificent theme. An abundance of admirable engravings from special drawings by four artists illustrates the narrative and the scenery with splendid effect.

An Excellent Show.

The Concordia under its present able management is doing a thriving business. The Bicketts, wonderful acrobats and trapezists, nightly in astonishing feats. Miss Jennie Haywood, Miss Frankie Whitcombe and Miss Ada Thompson all serio-comic queens in choice selections and acts. Lavender, Cain and Billy Gilbert are a show in themselves. *

The Canadian Northern Pacific.

Mr. A. P. McDonald, who visited this city and province last summer in connection with the proposed Canadian Northern Pacific railway, is hard at work lobbying for a land grant at Ottawa. It is said that if the grant be given the road will be built to the Narrows this year. The ultimate intention of the company is to carry this line to Port Simpson in this province; but when, is the problem?

Provincial Appointments

The Lieutenant-Governor has made the following appointments: John Champion, Esq., to be Government Mining Engineer, under, and for the purpose of "An Act to aid the development of Quartz Mining." Charles W. Jenkinson, Esq., to be Collector of Provincial Revenue Tax, and Assistant Collector of Assessed Taxes for the "District of Victoria," as from the 1st proximo.

Passenger Rates.

Messrs. Van Horne and Olds, at an interview in Ottawa with the British Columbia members on Thursday, promised that the rate for fares in the mountain section would not exceed five cents per mile. This will be a considerable reduction from present rates, and will be very acceptable to the people of this province. A new freight tariff will shortly be issued.

It is Wise

to remember that the largest stock gives you greater advantages in selection. The newest stock is the best value, and the men who sell on short accounts or for cash sell cheapest, and it is also wise to remember that you get all these advantages when buying of the B.C. Stationery Company, next door to the postoffice, late J. B. Ferguson & Co. *

A Valuable Cargo.

The steamship Walla Walla arrived at Port Moody on Wednesday morning last with a large and valuable cargo from San Francisco in transit east via the C. P. R. It consisted of 2,180 pounds of wool, valued at $8,000, and 300 tons of sugar, valued at $34,000, a total cargo valuation of $42,000.

The Place for Bargains.

J. Sehl has just opened, in addition to his well assorted stock of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth and Linoleum, a complete line of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Bar Glasses, the finest ever offered in the country, at remarkable low prices, having arrived before the advance in freight rates. *

Death of an M. P.

Mr. Robert Moffatt, M. P. for Restigouche, N. B., died very suddenly in Treeswater, Ont., last Monday. He was found dead in bed. Deceased was a Conservative in politics and a native of that province. He was first elected to parliament at the general election of 1882.

A Brick Company.

Messrs. D. Oppenheimer, I. Oppenheimer, George Black, Sam Brighouse and W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, have organized "The Vancouver Brick and Tile Co." for the manufacture of brick, pipe, lime, &c. Capital stock, $25,000, in $100 shares.

Island Mountain.

The Island Mountain Quartz Mining and Milling Co. has been incorporated under the Companies Act. The first trustees are: P. C. Dunlevy, R. P. Rithet and F. J. Barnard. Capital, $300,000, in sixty thousand shares.

Expensive Grouse.

Officer Smith yesterday captured a Chinaman, named Mow Choen, who was carrying two grouse in a bag, and locked him up. At the police court to-day he was fined $10 for having game in his possession during the close season.

B. C. G. Artillery.

The rumor is gaining ground that great dissatisfaction prevails among the artillery men with regard to the recent promotions from the ranks to non-commissioned officers of a number of raw recruits in preference to men of several years service. The immediate consequence has been the resignation of several gunners, while others contemplate following their example. This is indeed to be regretted, but, as it tends to nip in the bud the lately noticeable favorable stir in our local military interests, steps should be taken to investigate the apparent grievance. We are under the impression that the commanding officer raises from the ranks to the post of non-commissioned officers such men as have been recommended by their immediate superiors for their efficiency, good conduct, intellect and general good qualities. This is as it ought to be; but we ask whether the officers who are responsible for these recommendations do not expose themselves to severe criticism and accusations of partiality, when it becomes known that, for instance, all the promotions granted this month in one of the batteries are military honors extended to half a dozen recruits, who actually did not join the artillery until the day previous to the annual inspection on Saturday, the 2nd inst. It is to be hoped that the stripes securely fastened to the coat sleeve of their right arm will assist the new non-"com's" in averting blunders when being "put through their facings."—COM.

Matrimonial.

At the residence of Rev. Mr. Fraser, last evening, Mr. Wm. Robertson, the well known stock raiser of Salt Spring Island, was united in marriage with Miss Ann Smillie, of Argyleshire, Scotland. The bride was supported by Miss Amelia Carne, while Mr. A. G. McCandless did the honors for the groom. The happy couple left for their home at Salt Spring Island this morning.

Mr. Arthur Robert Green, C. E., of New Westminster, was married to Miss A. Holmes, daughter of Wm. Holmes, of the same place, at Holy Trinity Church on Wednesday last, Ven. Archdeacon Woods officiated, and the bridesmaids were Miss Annie Black and Miss Mary Green. Messrs. Rich and Blythe—auspicious names—were best men for the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Green will reside at Vancouver.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle. as 50,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

A Chinese Case.

The Chinese woman, Chow Far, who was arrested in New Westminster under a warrant issued by A. J. Langley, and brought back to Victoria on a charge of stealing $210 in gold from Ship Moy, another Chinese woman, who was in the police court to-day. Chong To, the complainant was examined, but failed to make out his case—in fact, he knew nothing personally about the alleged larceny. At the request of Mr. Taylor, who was engaged for the prosecution during the progress of the investigation, the case was remanded until to-morrow, the prisoner being admitted to bail in a small amount. It was hinted during the sitting of the court that the charge may have been tramped up in order that the prisoner might be brought back to this city.

Fast Driving Over a Bridge.

Summonses were issued against Robert Marwick, R. Bray, James Eckersley, G. Winter, O. Seaman, W. Mitchell, E. J. Nanchton, W. Marshall, King Johns, E N Garnet, C. Corder. Dr. T. Sagranis, and W. Jackson, cabmen, to answer to the charge of driving on Point Ellice Bridge at a pace faster than a walk. In response to the invitation most of the jehus put in an appearance at the police court room this morning and pleading guilty, were fined $2 50 each. The charges against King Johns and W. Mitchell were withdrawn, and the case against G. Winter, for whom Mr. Gantaway appeared, was adjourned until Tuesday.

Willis Bond Victorious.

The charge against Henry Gant, of stealing gravel from a public street, was up again to-day in the police court. The defendant was employed by Willis Bond, and the latter acted as Gant's counsel in the case, quoting Roscoe on criminal law with the facility of a Queen's counsel. Mr. Bond took the point that to remove a wagon load of earth was not stealing under the common law of England, and proved to the satisfaction of the court that he was right. The charge was consequently dismissed, and Mr. Bond, elated at his success, invited the opposing counsel to take something.

Consignees.

Per Princess Louise from Barrard Inlet—Dominion Express Co, H Bornstein, Miss Alexander, P J Hall, Albion Iron Works.

Per North Pacific to-day:—A B Gray & Co, C Strouss & Co, E B Marvin, H Young & Co. J H T Catou, J H Todd & Son, Lenz & Leiser, Laugley & Co, M Hayes, Nicholles & Renouf, P McQuade & Sons, T Shotbolt, T Earle, Turner B & Co, Windsor C Co, W F Woods, W Wilson, Giles & Co, A R Johnson, A J Rowbotham, Brown Bros, J Levy, Steits Bros, J Parker, Van Volkenburgh Bros, R Dickinson.

San Francisco's Jubilee.

More loyal subjects of Her Gracious Majesty are to be found nowhere than in the Bay City, and they will celebrate the jubilee in a befitting manner. Already are the arrangements completed, which have been left to a committee of twenty-eight to formulate, and comprise literary exercises, games, dancing, music and fireworks. The celebration has been fixed to take place on June 21st at Woodward's Gardens in that city and will last for one day.

Sealers Arrive.

The American sealing schooner, Silver Handy, arrived this morning from the west coast, with 190 skins on board. When entering the harbor she ran aground on Dredger rock, but it is expected she will get off easily at high tide.

The American schooner, City of Santiago, arrived this afternoon. After taking on supplies, both vessels will proceed to the North.

English Window Glass, 16 oz., all sizes; also Stained and Enamelled Glass, at Muirhead and Mann's Sash and Door Factory.

Piano Tuning.

Pianos and Organs tuned and repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at C. A. Lombard & Co.'s or M. W. Waitt & Co.'s music store promptly attended to. P. O. box, 722. HERMAN PETERS, Piano maker and tuner. *

PERSONALS.

Capt. J. O'Brien, of the bark Alden Besse, arrived from the Sound to-day.

J. A. Maglardy and wife, en route to Vancouver, arrived from the Sound to-day.

Mr. Mowat, government assayer at Barkerville, has resigned.

Mr. G. Thompson, M.P.P., of Nanaimo, left for home this morning.

Hon. A. E. B. Davie is recovering from his late indisposition.

Dr. Powell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in British Columbia, is in Ottawa.

Mr. H. Abbott, after settling the difficulty with the Port Moody strikers on Wednesday, left for the east in his private car.

At the Clarence: Geo F. Kyle, Vancouver; John Bellatha, Winnipeg; Mrs A M Chapman, Ohio; Mrs W O Chapman, Tacoma, J S Maglardy and wife, Port Townsend.

Mr. E. D. Heatley, of San Francisco, formerly part owner of the Hastings saw mill and the mill property, arrived in Victoria yesterday. To-day he took a run up to Nanaimo on the Island railway. This is Mr. Heatley's first visit to British Columbia. He leaves by to-night's steamer for England via the C. P. R. He will remain for a short time at Vancouver.

Passengers by the North Pacific today: A H Bond, W K Rose, S A Rose, T McDougall and wife, Mrs Harris, Miss Jackson, Mrs Oldershaw, A G Ball, Capt J O'Brien, J Maglardy and wife, T A Gill, J J Hoben, A Bond, J Booth, Mrs Chapman and daughter, J J Nickson, G Greely, S Barnes, C Hamlin.

Passengers from Burrard Inlet by the Princess Louise last night: M McLean, J McEvoy, C M Stembach, Wm Nugent, E C McLean, M Costello, A Cowherd, F N McLean, S Greer, H Roberts, B Kerr, G Kyle, Mary Rolellus, G Fletcher, P E Bossi, E Sahlberg and wife, W Mortimer, C Crunelly, H Barr, A Fraser, J Barr, S Mortimer, A G Ferguson, Mrs E J Miller, R P Beals and wife, W Barton, J M Estes and wife, Jessie Rice, R W Cowley and wife, J Leach, Miss Thompson, Dr Dawson.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it. *

Lord Lorne Snubbed.

A London dispatch of the 26th announces the arrival of the Princess Louise at Kensington after an absence of three months. On leaving Malta the Princess and Lord Lorne went to Naples for a week. They then proceeded to Rome and Genoa, and there the Princess went alone to join the Queen at Aix Les Baines, where she stayed for six days, leaving for London on Friday night. Lord Lorne was not invited to accompany his wife to Aix Les Baines, possibly because his family are entirely out of favor at court.

Canada the Largest.

A bets B that the United States of America is larger in territory than the Dominion of Canada. B bets *vice versa*. Please settle it through your paper and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

NOTE—The total area of the Dominion of Canada is one-third greater than that of the United States.—ED. TIMES.

Three on the Bench.

At the police court to-day, Mr. T. C. Atkinson, police magistrate at New Westminster, and Mayor Fell, occupied seats on the bench with Mr. E. Johnson.

Down Again.

The wires went down again this afternoon. We are without our usual San Francisco despatches giving the names of incoming passengers by the Elder.

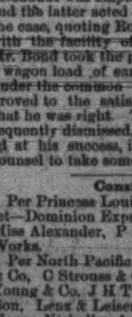
The Driving Season.

COWAN, SHAW & Co have to hand two carloads of buggies made and finished expressly for the British Columbia market. COWAN, SHAW & Co., Wharf at

A Fine Lot.

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, &c., just to hand, two carloads, extra finish. COWAN, SHAW & Co., Wharf street. *

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

NEW TO-DAY.

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until 12 o'clock, AT NOON, on Saturday, May 7th, for the erection of a Frame dwelling on Meadow Street. Plans can be seen at my office after 12 o'clock, April 29th.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

E. R. FISHER,
Architect.

apr 29

RACES--MAY 24, 1887.

Victoria Driving Park, Cadboro Bay Road.

FIRST RACE—**Colt Race**, half mile, for 3-year olds; purse as per agreement with owners, with $50 added. SECOND RACE—**Trotting**, mile heats, best 2 in 3, for horses that have never beaten 2 minutes; Purse, $125. THIRD RACE—**Trotting**, mile heats, best 2 in 3; free to all comers; Purse, $200.

Four to enter and three to start in all races. Horses of different owners. Entries to be made at the Pritchard House on or before 22nd May. Entries to all purses 15 per cent. All disputes to be settled on the track by the Judges.

TAIT & DAVIS.

ap29 td

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase Cabbage Island, containing four or five acres of land, more or less situated in the west bay of Tumbo Island.

BROCK PATTON.

April 26, 1887. ap28 5m

Men's Suits from $5 00
Boys' Suits from 2 00
Men's Pants from 1 50

—AT—

RUSSELL, McDONALD & Co.'s
Cheap Variety Store,
MASONIC BUILDING,
Douglas Street.

PUBLIC MEETING.

City Hall, April 27th.

A public Meeting will be held at the City Hall, on FRIDAY evening, to consider the manner of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee and birthday.

By order of the Mayor and Council.

JAS. D. ROBINSON,
City Clerk.

ap 28-2t

AUCTION.

The undersigned has been instructed to sell,

SATURDAY, MAY 7th.

THE WHOLE OF THE

Horses, Harness, Carriages, Hacks, Buggies, Phætons, Cutters, Saddles, Bridles, and all the Fixtures connected with

Dalby's Eureka Livery Stables,

PANDORA STREET.

Any person requiring a good Family Horse will find some of the best in the city among this lot of Horses.

Sale to commence at ELEVEN a. m.

W. R. CLARKE,
ap26 Auctioneer.

NEW BINDERY

C. A. ROEDDE

ANNOUNCES THAT HE HAS STARTED A new Bindery and Blank Book Manufacturing establishment on the north side of Johnson street, between Broad and Douglas streets. He is a practical binder, having had a lengthened experience in the business in Europe and in America, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction as regards price and quality of work. For a number of years he occupied prominent positions in leading binderies in the east and in San Francisco. Fancy ornamental artistic forwarding and other work done in short notice and in the highest style of art. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. A. ROEDDE,
Johnson St., bet. Broad and Douglas, north side.
Victoria April 16. 1m

DOGS AT LARGE.

THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO TAKE notice that all Dogs found at large within the city limits after the 2nd day of May next, without the Corporation Tag for the current year, will be impounded and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the "Pound By-Law."

Dog Tags can be obtained on application at the City Hall, Douglas street.

By order,

THOS. RUSSELL,
Collector M. C.

City Hall,
Victoria, 25th April, 1887 } ap25

John Meston

CARRIAGE MAKER,

BLACKSMITH, Etc.,

Government Street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets,

VICTORIA, B. C.

ISLAND RAILWAY

Cordwood AND Timber Yard

RUSSELL'S STATION.

First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.

Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.

ADAM INNES, Agent,
Corner John and Government Streets
Telephone Call No. 149. jan4

FOR SALE,

A MODERN TWO-STORY SEVEN-ROOMED

DWELLING HOUSE,

Fronting on John Street in a commanding position. The property contains two full sized town lots cultivated as a garden. It has to be sold on account of ill health of the owner. For particulars apply to H. F. HEISTERMAN.

ap28 1m Land Agent, Government St.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north 40 chains, thence due west 160 chains, more or less, to Rocky River, thence southerly along Rocky river 40 chains, thence due east 160 chains to point of commencement.

M. W. THRWHITT DRAKE.

Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law-2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate at Otter Cove, Bayward District, described as follows:

Commencing at a stake on Otter Cove; thence west 60 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 160 chains to coast line; thence north along coast line to point of commencement.

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan26 1w 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated in the Homathko River Valley Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake on the right bank of the West slough of the Homathko River, it being the Northeast corner of W. Van Bremer's claim from which running West 80 chains; thence North 64 chains; thence East to the right bank of the slough; thence South along the right bank of the slough to the place of beginning.

M. C. IRELAND.

Victoria, March 18, 1887. mr19-law2m

Amusements.

WONDERFUL!

THE STONE MAN!

Is now on Exhibition at the

BEE HIVE,

FORT STREET. ap19 tf

May Festival!

OF THE

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1887,

AT THE THEATER COMIQUE.

Introduction of the German with all its comical variations. The paraphernalia has been imported directly from Berlin. The Queen City full orchestra will furnish dance music. Between dances the Liederkranz will sing some choice male choruses.

Admission Gentlemen $2 refreshments included. Each applicant must be recommended by a member of the society. Tickets to be had of

JOHN KURTZ, JACOB SEHL,
JOHN WENGER. NEUFELDER & ROSS.

ap25

I. O. O. F.

Picnic and Regatta

—AT—

SHAWNIGAN LAKE,

—ON—

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1887

The proceeds to be given to the Provincial

JUBILEE HOSPITAL FUNDS.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

1. Four-oared Race, rowing from the gunwales, between crews of Lodges I. O. O. F. Prize, $25; entrance fee, $5. Three boats to enter or no race.

2. Single Sculls, outriggers, lap clinch, open to all comers. Morton Prize, $25; Second Prize $10, in case three boats enter. Entrance fee, $3.

3. Four-oared Race, rowing from the gunwales, handicap, open to all comers. First Prize, $25, Second Prize, $10. Entrance fee, $4.00. Three boats to enter or no race.

4. Dingy Race, short course, handicap. First Prize, $5; Second Prize, $2.50. Entrance fee, 50c.

5. Punt Race, short course. First Prize, $5; Second Prize, $2.50. Entrance fee, 50c.

6. Swimming Match. First Prize, $5; Second Prize, $2 50. Competitors to be suitably attired to the satisfaction of the committee.

7. Walking Greasy Pole. Prize, $5. Competitors to be suitably attired to the satisfaction of the committee.

The Races to commence at One o'clock p.m.

The Committee will provide three Four-oared boats. The railway fare of boats will be borne by the committee if sent the day previously.

DANCING.

Fare for the Round Trip $1 50
Children under 10 25

RICHARD JONES,
Hon. Sec'y.

ap22 td

Be still a minute and listen while we tell you that our

Spring Goods

Have come. New, fresh Styles in

Mens & Boys' Clothing

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Prices Lower than ever before.

MECHANICS'

CLOTHING STORE,

8 JOHNSON STREET.

mar14

Buy Real Estate Now.

Two Stock Farms, cheap.
Good Sheep Run.
Several Valuable Farms.
Victoria City Property.
Vancouver do.
New Westminster do.

HAND BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers.

OFFICES—Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. feb14 DAW tf

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

jan 29

G. BYRNES,

AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

BANKRUPT STOCK

Monday, May 2nd, 11 a. m.

I have been instructed by the Assignees of the HEWSON ESTATE to sell by Auction, on the premises,

STORE STREET,

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c.

TERMS AT SALE.

GEO. BYRNES,
ap 27 Auctioneer.

G. BYRNES,

AUCTIONEER.

-VALUABLE

RealEstateSale

Barkerville, Quesnelle, Yale, New Westminster and Victoria City.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

JOSEPH GOETZ vs. LOO CHOCK FAN, and LOO CHEW FAN, Trading as Kwong Lee & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made herein, and dated the 1st day of December, A. D. 1886, with the approbation of the Honorable Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, there will be sold by Public Auction at my Salesrooms, Fort and Langley streets, Victoria,

On Wednesday, the 18th of May,

A. D. 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in 24 Lots, all the right, title, equity of redemption, and all other the interests of the defendants or either of them in the following freehold and leasehold property:—

FREEHOLD.

BARKERVILLE.

1. Lot 20, Block I.

QUESNELLEMOUTH.

2. Western portion of Lot 18, Block II—66 feet width by depth of 22 feet—on which is erected a substantial storehouse.
3. Lot 16, Block II.
4. Lot 1, Block III.
5. (1) One twelfth part of the Bradley Nicholson Mining Co's claims.
(2) One sixth part of the Bradly-Nicholson Mining Co's claim.
(3) One eleventh part of the Bradley-Nicholson Mining Co's claims.
6. Beaver Lake Ranch, consisting of 320 acres in Alexandria District.

YALE.

7. Part of Lot 5, Block II, on which is a portion of a house.
8. Lots 7 and 8, Block II, on which are erected the old Kwong Lee & Co's Store House and the Stone Cellar.
9. Lot 9, Block II.
10. Lot 7, Block IV, on which are erected four small tenements.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

11. Lot 4, Block 24, Agnes Street.
12. Lot 11, Block 24, Prevost Street.
13. Lot 4, Block 17, Carnarvon Street.
14. Lot 16, Block 19, Clarkson Street.

VICTORIA CITY.

15. Lots 389, 397, 398 and West half of 399, on Cormorant Street, and 504, 505, 506 on Pleasant Street on which there is a mortgage to Roderick Finlayson for $6,000, payable 6th June, 1894, with interest at 7 per cent per month. Receipt for $2,000, dated 6th June, 1886, endorsed thereon. Also mortgage to Roderick Finlayson to secure payment of $14,250 on 15th November, 1888, with interest at 1 per cent per month. Also Lots 397 and 398 subject to the last mentioned mortgage for $14,250.
16. Westerly ½ of Lot 444, on south side of Pleasant Street, recorded memorandum by Loo Chock Fan, representing Kwong Lee & Co. purporting to convey (enter alia) said (part of said) Lot to Roderick Finlayson as security for payment of a promissory note for $3,000 and interest.
17. Lot 445 on South side of Pleasant street.
18. On Lots 46 and 47 there are two wooden buildings that return a rental of $30 per month.
19. Lot 582 on south side of Cormorant street, on which is erected a large brick building, occupied by the firm of Kwong Lee & Co., and on the west side of this Lot there is a substantial brick wall erected suitable for a side wall for any building that may hereafter be erected thereon, and in which the firm of Kwong Lee & Co. have a half interest.
20. Mortgage to Lamorey Karney for $1,200, payable 2nd August, 1887, with interest at 10 per ct. per annum. Particulars as to the payment of this mortgage will be furnished on application.
21. Lot 426 and Westerly ½ of 429 on which there is a mortgage to Geo. Hy. Gorge Mills, P. O'Reilly and Wm. C. Ward, to secure payment of $3,800 on 5th June, 1892, with interest at 1 per ct. per annum. And a further charge to secure payment of $1,000. This property is covered with first class two story brick buildings, divided into four stores below, with rooms, &c., and returns rentals of $214 per month.

Lot 15 and the leasehold property next hereinafter mentioned have buildings consisting of several stores, tenements and a theatre upon them, and have returned an average rental of $9,920 per annum for the past nineteen months.

Leasehold Property Situated in Victoria City.

20. Lots 561, 580, corner of Government and Cormorant streets, with brick building occupied by Dove Yuen & Co. and others, on a favorable lease.

Lots 603, 604, unimproved, corner of Government and Pleasant streets.

These four Lots are leased for a term of thirty years from Mr. Oliver.

21. Lot 588 on Pleasant street, with building thereon, is leased property from the estate of J. F. Davies.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the Auctioneer, or of Harris & Taylor, Langley street, Victoria, Solicitors, or of Messrs. Charles Prevost, the former appointed trustee.

GEO. BYRNES,
ap28 Auctioneer.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER

Every Saturday for San Francisco

Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

April 30, City of Chester

Shippers must notify as when cargo for freight is to be put on board. Freight received after 5 p.m. on Friday 29th April.

WELCH, RITHET & CO.,
Agents.

Wharf Street, Victoria. ap26

P. H. DONOVAN,

ARCHITECT.

Office First street, between Broad and Government Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

VOL. 3 No. 43
WHOLE Number 147

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—All the saloons of Vancouver were closed on Sunday last.

—Minister of Justice Thompson's visit to this province will be in connection with the administration of justice.

It is rumored that a pension will be proposed for Louis Riel's wife and children.

—The American gunboat Thetis wil be stationed in Alaskan waters this season.

—The timbers and lumber for the new C. P. R. hotel, at Banff, will be supplied from this province.

—The Aberdeen salmon cannery on the Stickeen river is canning a large quantity of salmon this season.

—The *Columbian* says that three tons of fresh salmon, packed in ice, are shipped weekly from the Royal City.

—The Ottawa government has been notified that the dry dock, Esquimalt, will be completed next month.

—There arrived to-day by the Sound steamer 71 head of cattle and 255 sheep for the Victoria butchers.

—A number of through eastern-bound passengers arrived from the south on the Geo. E. Starr this forenoon.

—Vancouver has selected a site for a recreation park for that city. It consists of 4½ acres.

—Pile driving has commenced at Seattle along the north shore of Lake Union in front of C. P. Stone's place, for the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway.

Speaker Onimet will command the Wimbledon team if the House adjourns in time. Mr. Hart, of St. John's is to be adjutant.

—The large quartz mine at Burnard's Bay, at the mouth of Chilcoot river, was sold to Mr. Knowles, an Eastern capitalist.

—The Vancouver police commissioners have decided to strictly enforce the by-laws relating to Sunday observance, with special reference to liquor selling.

—The 500 emigrants which arrived in Montreal last Thursday, have reached their destination in the Northwest. Several are en route to this coast.

—It is believed that fully 20,000 volunteers, out side of those in British Columbia, will go under canvas this summer.

—By the C. P. R. there arrived in this city last evening 41 passengers for the Sound and Southern points. They left by the North Pacific at noon to day. They were from the eastern and middle States.

—Says the Winnipeg *Call*: A good trade in British Columbia salmon is evidently being developed in the eastern cities as the shipments which pass through here per express are steadily increasing.

—The Inland Revenue officer at Montreal has seized a large quantity of whiskey disguised as vinegar, and has unearthed a great conspiracy against the government.

—It is reported that the British Columbia members of the Commons have interviewed the postmaster-general and asked for an increased postal accommodation for the province.

—Mr. Shakespeare has given notice that he will ask for the total number of immigrants arriving last year, and how many of them settled in the Northwest and British Columbia.

—The city at present is about free from hard cases, thanks to the police. The hardest case now in the city is considered to be the "stone man" in the Bee Hive Saloon.

—British Columbia 6 p. c.'s at latest dates were quoted in London at 124, a rise of 1½. Bank of B. C. fully paid up shares at 28, a rise of ½, and the £10 paid shares at 14, a rise of ½ per cent.

—It is stated in political circles at Ottawa that the British Columbia members will move for the entire abolition of the Chinese certificates, thereby making their entrance to this country practically prohibitory.

—Local leather merchants are not aware of any concerted action on the part of eastern dealers to raise the duty on leather to a specific one of 25 cents per lb. It is said such a move would prevent frauds on the customs officials.

—Messrs. Angus & Gordon, of this city, have stated that for the present they will not open their establishment at Vancouver. The building, however, will be completed and later on it is possible they will occupy it.

—The Peterboro' *Examiner* states that a young man, named Humphries, of that town, left for Victoria via the C. P. R. From this city he will proceed to Alaska. Prior to leaving the east the purchased a complete outfit.

—We will not get left. The journals of this city have all recorded a runaway this week. Now we have our turn. A double team, hitched to a light truck, broke through Government street to-day. No damage. That's all.

—The Ancon brought down thirty-four packages of spirituous liquors, seized by the customs officers while being smuggled into the Territory. The liquor will be advertised and sold at public auction in Port Townsend.

—Banff is to be lighted with electricity this summer. Several dynamos are to be placed in the National Park, as well as the hot springs, where a large number of tourists are to be quartered during the heated term.

—A party of ladies in this city will leave in a few days for the east and Europe. They will cross the continent via the C. P. R. which is now in splendid condition for travel. The grand mountain scenery is a great attraction for transcontinental travelers.

—The customs officials here were not instructed to enforce the recently promulgated regulations in regard to train and steamboat passengers reaching the country. It is now reported that the regulations are to be cancelled by the government.

—In looking over the manifest of the City of Chester's last up trip we can only find 26 cases of eggs entered. A morning paper says three tons (?) arrived. Neither the *Colonist* or the hens are doing the correct thing in the matter, and should be *pulled* together for laying *white* lies.

—It is reported that the salmon are entering the Fraser river in considerable numbers, and that some of the canneries are availing themselves of this fine spring fish, and are packing on a small scale. There is a difficulty, however, in procuring Indian help.

—The last rail on the Vancouver extension of the C. P. R. has been laid and the connection between the terminal city on the Pacific Coast and Sydney, Cape Breton, is now complete—making the belt the largest continuous stretch of steel in the world.

—A San Francisco dispatch states that another lively movement in wool and sugar eastward from that city over the Canadian Pacific is reported. The exact amount of sugar tonnage ordered to St. Paul and Missouri river points is not yet known, but probably will be disclosed in a few days.

—William Kissane, according to a private dispatch received in New York from San Francisco, has fled to Victoria, B. C., in order to be beyond the reach of the law in case the indictments held over him are not dismissed." This seems to be authoritative, but if he is in this city few are really aware of it.

—Mr. McMullen, well known in this city in connection with the electric lighting of the city, is arranging for the organization of a company in Winnipeg, capital of $200,000, for supplying with the electric illumination. He will return to Victoria shortly.

—Prior to the re-enforcement of the Interstate Commerce law the rates on wool from San Francisco to Philadelphia were 50 to 65 cents per 100 lbs., and from interior points $3 to $3.50. Points of common competition always enjoy better transportation rates than those not possessing such advantages.

—The Liverpool *Chronicle* says: The attractions of the Canadian Northwest, and Canadian Pacific slope, are distinctly in the ascendant, more emigrants having been booked for British Columbia during the past two months than in the preceding year, and indeed for a long time previously.

—The jury in the case of Geo. H. Miller, charged with the murder of Coleman near Seattle last year, after being out 19 hours failed to agree. The judge presiding told them he did not like to force a jury to a verdict, but under the circumstances he should have to retire them for a verdict. The evidence adduced during the trial was wholly circumstantial.

—Messrs. McMullen & Mitchell, of Victoria, B. C., have contracted with Mr. Lawson, of Montreal, for the supply of central station electric lighting plants for Brandon, Manitoba, and Vancouver, B. C., the former for 500 incandescent lights and the latter for 800 lights on the Edison system. So says the Ottawa *Evening Journal*.

—Col. Irvine, late of the Mounted Police, has reached Calgary with forty-three head of pedigreed short-horn cows and heifers for one of the ranches in that neighborhood. He has also a splendid Cleveland Bay stallion for use among the heavy mares already on the ranche. The colonel is going to make it lively for the coyotes and chickens this summer and fall as he has a couple of fox hounds and a couple of setters.

Wedding Bells in Posen.

Mr. I. Braverman, the well known money broker, returned home to-day from Germany, having come across the continent *via* the Northern Pacific. The secret of Mr. Braverman's periodical visits to Germany is revealed by the fact that he is now revelling in matrimonial bliss. Mrs. Braverman is a young, amiable and accomplished brunette, and the daughter of a prominent citizen of Posen, Germany. The marriage was celebrated on the 30th ult. the happy couple leaving almost immediately after for this city. They are domiciled at the Clarence for the present. We extend our congratulations.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

Coercion at Ottawa.

The debate on Mr. Curran's Coercion resolutions was closed this (Wednesday) morning. Mr. Dalton McCarthy's amendment against interference by the Canadian Commons on the question was voted down by 133 to 48. Mr. Shakespeare voted against the amendment whilst Messrs. Baker, Gordon, Mara and Reid voted in its favor. Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin's amendment to the amendment was lost by 128 to 59. The original motion was put and declared carried by 135 yeas, to 47 nays. There were 32 members absent at the time the vote was recorded.

C. P. R. Navvies Strike.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 26.—Italian laborers, numbering 200, working for the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Vancouver extension, struck to-day at Port Moody for an increase of wages. Special constables are now guarding the company's property. The militia are held in readiness should their services be required. The navvies were working for $1.40 per day and demanded $1.65, threatening to burn the company's buildings if their request is not complied with.

Odd Fellows' Dinner.

The dinner of the Odd Fellows last night, at the New England restaurant, was a very pleasant affair. The chair was occupied by Bro. A. Phillips, P. G. M., and the vice chair by Bro. Meldrum, D. D. G. M. After dinner, a number of toasts were proposed and responded to, a number of capital songs being sung by members of the company. The proceedings were brought to a close about 12 o'clock.

Another General Election.

The political situation in Manitoba at present is very uncertain and the prospect of another dissolution is apparently good. The *Call* urges the especial necessity at the present time in that Province for effective and thorough organization by the Conservatives. It appears that the Liberals are bent on stopping at nothing to secure control of the government. Hence the *Call's* alarming notes.

Counsel and Witness.

Mr. C. F. McGlashan, attorney for Mr. Ellie Ellen, of Truckee, the prosecutor of the charge of forgery against Clarke, of the Concordia, arrived by the North Pacific to-day. Mr. J. Regli and Mrs. Regli, the latter a daughter of Mr. Ellen and an important witness in the case, also arrived to-day. The case will come up to-morrow.

The Schnaebel Affair.

This complicated affair is the subject of much comment just now in France and Germany, and it is safe to say that Schnaebel has a world-wide reputation, all gained within a few days. It seems to be one of those affairs wherein the language of the Mikado would apply: "You are right and I am right, and we are both quite correct."

Resigned.

The Rev. James Christie has tendered his resignation of the Presbyterian Church, Comox, and has joined the Presbytery of Puget Sound.

Hospital Affairs.

The Vancouver *Herald* says that at the annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Hospital, New Westminster, on the 3d of May, the question of closing the institution will be considered. Our contemporary says: "The managers feel that since the government has reduced the appropriation by $1,000 the funds at their command are not sufficient to meet the expense. The Westminster people are evidently not high in favor with the party in power. Twenty thousand dollars for a Jubilee Hospital where it was not so much required as on the mainland and a $1,000 reduction on a $4,000 grant to an institution which barely made ends meet and in the face of an increasing immigration, has not a friendly look about it."

The appropriation to the New Westminster hospital was reduced because a considerable grant was made to the Vancouver hospital, and although immigration is increasing it was believed that as both institutions are in the same district, the number of patients at the former would be less than formerly. At the time the item was under discussion it was pointed out—by Hon. Mr. Robson, we believe—that the total contribution of the people of the Royal City to the hospital amounted to $10. The Victoria contribution to the "Royal" is over $1,000. Should the directors of the Royal Canadian Hospital conclude to close it, the appropriation might be added to the Jubilee Hospital fund.

The B. C. Members.

On the standing committees of the Commons the name of Mr. Baker appears as a member on the committee on Banking and Commerce and on the Public Accounts committee; Mr. Chisholm is Accounts committee; Mr. Chisholm is on the miscellaneous Private Bills, and on Agriculture and Colonization; Mr. Gordon is on Railways and Canals; Mr. Mara is on miscellaneous Private Bills, Banking and Commerce and Agriculture and Colonization; Mr. Reid's name appears on Banking and Commerce and Miscellaneous Bills. We have failed to discover the name of Mr. Shakespeare on any of the standing committees. His constituents are anxious to ascertain why he was omitted. Sir John Macdonald drew up the report of the special committee and certainly owes to Victoria's junior representative an explanation for thus treating him, for a more loyal or abject follower the premier has not amongst his following.

Since the above was in type by reference to the proceedings of the Commons on the 19th we find that on motion of Sir Hector Langevin the name of Mr. Shakespeare was substituted for that of Mr. Montplaiser on the Select Standing Committee on railways, canals and telegraph lines, and on the Public Accounts Committee.

Yale Election.

The nomination of candidates for the provincial legislature, consequent on the appointment of Mr. F. G. Vernon as Commissioner of Lands and Works, was held at the old court house, Kamloops, on Monday, 18th inst., at noon. Two candidates were nominated: F. G. Vernon and Thos. Roadley. Mr. Vernon was proposed by Jacob Dack, farmer, South Thompson, and seconded by Walter P. Tronce, stock raiser, Kamloops. The assentors were: Wm. Jones, stock raiser, Kamloops; Julian Duprat, Kamloops; and Jas. Millors, farmer, South Thompson. Mr. Roadley was not present, but his nomination certificate was executed on the 13th inst. in due form. His proposer was Mr. Earnest McCartney, druggist, Kamloops; and his seconder was Thomas Freebairn Monteith, merchant, Kamloops. His nomination was assented to by John Roper Hull, farmer, Kamloops; Wm. Ward Spinks, barrister, Kamloops; and Thomas Hornby, teamster, Kamloops. The polling will be held on Thursday the 28th inst.

A Fortune in Dynamite.

Mr. Olsen, who is well known in the city as a powder man, having handled and manufactured every description of explosive, is reported to have struck it rich. He has long been experimenting with dynamite with a view of discovering a better article and a cheaper mode of manufacture, and at length succeeded in producing an explosive, equal, if not superior, to anything at present known, and at one-third the cost. This knowledge he has sold to a San Francisco company for $20,000, one-third of which he has remitted to his family here. While engaged in his dangerous occupation, Mr. Olsen has been blown up several times, and the fact that he escaped so often gave him a contempt for dynamite and gun cotton and encourged him to persevere in his researches for a substance that would do its work more effectively. Now that he has found it, he can afford to leave its manipulation to others.

Harbor Improvements.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, convened in response to a telegram from Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare, the matter of harbor improvements was discussed, when a committee, consisting of the President, J. H. Todd, Esq., Messrs. Thomas Earle, and E. C. Neatelier, was appointed to draft a memorial to the government setting forth the full facts of the case. The committee met at 3 o'clock this afternoon and agreed upon a draft of the memorial, which asks for an appropriation of $100,000 wherewith to begin the work. The text of the petition will be telegraphed to the government and the city's representatives at Ottawa. It is believed that the prayer of the memorial will be answered; if so THE TIMES will not regret the frequency of the reference made to the subject by it, in the fact that it was the first to inaugurate the crusade for improvements, which have been too long neglected.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, plains and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

Cowichan District.

The nomination of candidates for the Cowichan district in the Local Legislature take place to-morrow (Friday), and the polling on Thursday next, 5th of May.

Death of Sir Richard Moody.

The death of Major-General Sir Richard Clement Moody, of the Royal Engineers, at Bournemouth, is announced by the London Canadian *Gazette*. The deceased knight was well-known to the early pioneers of this province, especially those residing on the mainland. From 1858 to 1863 Col. Moody held the office of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the then province of British Columbia (mainland). It was under his supervision that the foundation of New Westminster, the capital of the mainland was laid. He situated the site on which the Royal City now stands as one of great importance from a military and strategetic point of view. He laid out a farm about half-way between Sapperton and Port Moody, and began to denude it of the timber growing thereon. It has been neglected since his departure from the country and is again covered with green timber. The head of Barrard Inlet, Port Moody, was named in honor of the gallant colonel, who was held in high esteem by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He left British Columbia in 1863.

What Does It Mean?

It is reported, says the Calgary *Tribune*, that the Canadian Pacific Railway are discharging all their men in the Selkirks, with the exception of six on each section. This would seem to indicate that the company do not propose going on with the snow shed's this summer. There is a rumor to the effect that the road is to be changed round by the Columbia river. But even in that case, the discharge of workmen is not explained, because, of course, the men would be required on the new route. It is certain that if the route is not to be changed the sheds must be put in if traffic is to be continued throughout the year without interruption. Last winter has sufficiently demonstrated that fact.

In Court To-Day.

A numerous attendance of sports and theatrical people were present in the Supreme Court this morning when the case of A. P. Clark for forgery was called up. Mr. Regli, his wife, a daughter of Mr. Ellie Ellen, of Truckee, Cal., an exquisite blonde, attired in a sealskin sacque, maroon dress and lilac-colored hat; their counsel, Mr. McGlashan, and detective Jerome Deasy, were in attendance. The entire assemblage, excepting the above mentioned, were sorely disappointed, for in less than three minutes after Mr. Justice Crease took his seat on the bench the case was adjourned.

S. L. S. & Eastern Railroad.

A Seattle dispatch announces the receipt by Deputy Collector Winslow of that port, from the Moss Bay Hematite Iron and Steel Co., Workington, England, of the invoice of 2250 tons of steel rails, valued at $60,000. The duty on the lot will amount to $38,000. They were shipped on the 6th inst., ex the Joseph H. Spinney and are expected to arrive about the 1st of September next. This is the third invoice of steel rails received by Collector Winslow from England for the Puget Sound Construction Company, to be used on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad. There is yet a large lot to follow.

Express to Alaska.

The *Oregonian* says that the Northern Pacific Express Company has extended its service to Alaska by the Pacific Coast S. S. Co.'s steamers, which will leave during the next four months once a week. Offices have been established at Sitka and Juneau. C. O. D. shipments to these places can be made. Matter for any other points in Alaska must be prepaid. The rate on currency, gold and silver per $1,000; on freight $7 per 100 lbs. Insurance on freight is 1 per cent., and on gold, silver and currency ¼ of 1 per cent.

The Vacant Portfolio.

A supporter of the government is our authority for the statement that Mr. J. H. Turner will be sworn in as Finance Minister, if the result of the elections in Cowichan and Yale is favorable to the government. If, on the other hand, opposition members are elected, the government will not challenge a contest in Victoria, where success is problematical. The election of Mr. Vernon in Yale, however, is pretty generally conceded; Mr. Sutton's return for Cowichan is more doubtful.

Not Correct.

The Victoria agent of the Associated Press never was noted for there liability of his news. In dispatching the news of the grounding of the Geo. W. Elder, it the grounding of the Geo. W. Elder, it was erroneously stated by him that the vessel at the time was in charge of Pilot McIntosh. That gentleman has not been on the Inlet route for several years and thinks the newsmonger should have been a little more carful in giving his name to the world in connection with the accident.

Prospective Wedding.

A marriage license was issued a few days ago at Port Townsend for the marriage of James Magladry to Miss Stella Easterbrooks. The groom is foreman of a large sawmill near Vancouver, B. C., and the lady is a step-daughter of Captain Dyer, the veteran British Columbia pilot. The wedding cards have been issued announcing the wedding to take place during the latter part of the present week.

Royal Columbia Hospital.

We learn that it was one of the Victoria members, not the Provincial Secretary as stated yesterday, who drew attention in the Legislature to the circumstances of the people of New Westminster having, in one year, subscribed the munificent sum of ten dollars towards the support of the Royal Columbia Hospital in that city.

A Compromise Effected.

The Italian strikers at Port Moody resumed work yesterday at $1.50 per day, an increase of 10 cents. Their first demand was for $1.65. When the news of the strike first reached New Westminster, there was a "maranading in hot haste" of the military corps, but fortunately their services were not required.

English Mastiffs.

On board the Titania, now en route from London consigned to the Hudson Bay Co. of this city, there are a couple of pure, thoroughbred English Mastiff dogs, the property of Messrs. Richard Hall and Walter S. Chambers of this city.

Contractor Onderdonk.

Mr. Onderdonk, the well-known contractor, is at the head of the company which, it is reported, will undertake the construction of a sub-way between South Port and Charlottetown, P. E. I., under the Hillsboro' river.

IN MEMORIAM.

A Tribute to the Memory of the Late J. A. Bowes.

While submitting to the perusal of readers interested in the subject of this brief sketch, we are forcibly reminded of the words of Holy Writ:

As for man his days are as grass; as a flower of the field so he flourisheth, for the wind passeth over it and it is gone, and the place thereof shall know him no more.

Jos. Austin Bowes, a native of Milton, Halton, Ont., and son of the late Thomas and Dorothy Bowes, bade farewell to the parental home with all the fond endearments and associations that cluster around childhood and youth in 1862, located in the village of Hope on the Fraser river, B. C., in which community, as in Yale and Chilliwhack, he won the unbounded confidence and esteem of his circle of acquaintances, especially those with whom he had constant business transactions, who bear verbal testimony to his unswerving integrity and clear uprightness. Mr. Bowes was favored above many, being blessed with a vigorous constitution and uninterrupted good health which enabled him to pursue with diligence and pleasure, farming and milling until the autumn of 1885, when disease attacked the physical, making such rapid progress that he was compelled to hand over to others the labor in which he had hitherto taken sweet delight. On the arrival of a sister from his native town, in Nov., 1886, who quickly discerned that a change of climate and medical skill were essential to his improvement in health, he yielded to persuasion, and on the 15th of December took the C. P. Railway for his sister's home in Milwaukee, where every facility for restoration was afforded through sisterly devotion, aided by the kind attention and medical skill of his brother-in-law, Dr. McGaffin. During his stay in that cheery city he enjoyed the privilege of welcoming his youngest sister from Canada, who took great delight for two weeks in social converse with her long absent brother. In March Mr. Bowes decided to visit the companion brother of his youth, Dr. Bowes, of Atlanta, Georgia, and accordingly journeyed, arriving very fatigued and debilitated. After a few days he was again refreshed by meeting his eldest sister from Minneapolis who with his amiable and faithful sister-in-law, spared no effort to administer to his physical and spiritual comfort. His anxious brother, not satisfied to rely alone on his own professional skill, called a council, composed of the leading medical men of that city, who, after careful deliberation, decided in harmony with Dr. Bowes, that the case was beyond the reach of human science. While strong tenacity to life gently yielded, faith in a crucified and risen Saviour increased. Casting hope the anchor of the soul within the veil, thus giving the sweet assurance, that a praying, trusting soul may rest on the veracity of God's word: "Him that cometh unto Me I will in no wise cast out." Rev. Mr. Morison, (Dr. Bowes' pastor) visited him the last day of life, conversed satisfactorily on the soul's bright prospects, and then sang the beautiful hymn, "Every day and every hour," which fell in soft sweet cadence upon the ear of him who in a few hours would join in the song of "Moses and the Lamb." The same evening in the presence of a fond and true brother, and weeping, loving sisters, the spirit took its flight through the "pearly gates" unto the new Jerusalem. The precious, perishable remains, accompanied by Mrs. Teeple, were conveyed to his sister's house in Milton, Ontario, where a large circle of relatives, friends and school-mates had the mournful pleasure of gazing on the lifeless face of him whom they had not seen since boyhood. After an appropriate service, the casket was borne to Bowes' cemetery, and placed beside father, mother, brother, sister, and many other dear ones, who departed this life in "sure and certain hope" of a glorious resurrection.

How brief is life.
'Tis but a span;
And all the earth,
And strength of man,
Lie silent in the grave.
Not there the jewel
Soul, but risen
To join the loved
With Christ in Heaven,
Who died his soul to save. S.

KOOTENAY NEWS.

Latest Mail Advices — Uncertain Condition of the Indians.

A correspondent in Kootenay writes: Everything is going on as usual; in fact the Indians are more civil than heretofore, and there is no danger of trouble unless the government undertakes to do something with them. They are not satisfied with their reservation, but I think they could be induced to take the land from St. Mary's to Skoocum Chuck, which would be the cheapest thing the government could do.

A French company of four men took out 64 ounces of gold from the bed of Ball river in three and a half days. They claim that if they could have got two weeks work they would have taken out $10,000.

Another correspondent from Tobacco Plains says: Eustace got down here a few days ago. He brought a whole budget of troublesome news to these Indians, telling them to get plenty of ammunition. They evidently are very divided amongst themselves; still an accident may bring on trouble, and directly the commission begins on the land question they will all side with the few really bad Indians. Nothing can excuse the conduct of Ramsdell, the American trader at the line, in telling them to come to him for plenty of ammunition, and that the storekeepers in Kootenay were deceiving them when they said they had no cartridges. These little things can be got over with a little prudence. The great danger lies in their intense hatred for the whites and their jealousy about the land.

We heard that Isidore bought last fall, on the quiet, a large quantity of ammunition and good rifles from Ramsdell, who made a trip here to trade with them. If the whites had heeded Aylmer he would have been in a nice fix all this time.

Supreme Court Exigencies.

The benefit of having a number of judges was fully appreciated by the members of the bar this morning. Three cases had been set down for hearing at the same hour—two civil cases in which appeals had been taken to the Divisional Court, which requires two judges, and the extradition case of Clark. The difficulty was solved by postponing the hearing of the Clark case and two Divisional Courts sitting.

The Chilean Government has decided to establish the Valparaiso quarantine station at Quinteros, a few miles to the northward of the port, instead of at San Maria island.

TRADE POSSIBILITIES.

The Development of Commercial Relations with China.

An Opportunity to be Grasped---Nature of the Trade.

The first steamship of the new trans-Pacific line that is to connect us direct with the Orient will soon arrive here, and will be followed by other vessels at regular intervals; thus ensuring constant communication between this country and the incalculable millions of far Cathay. The advantages to be gained by this will be of great benefit to this province, as a trade of gigantic proportions can be brought about with the Chinese, and it is to be hoped that our business men and capitalists will awake to the fact, and now that the ball is at their feet they will set it rolling.

The productions of this country will readily find a sale in China, and it only remains with Canadians to gain the confidence of the Chinese to be certain of a vast and remunerative business with them. The consideration of this fact brings up many points which are to be thoroughly studied before success can be certain. First, the requirements of the Chinese; second, the cost of delivery of our goods; third, the exchange of their goods with us; and last, but not least, the Chinese question. Taking the last point first, as it appears at present to be important that it be understood, we find that the fact that a line of steamers is to trade from China direct to our ports will not swamp us with Chinese emigrants, provided that firm and legal means be adopted to keep these objectional parties out. The Act recently passed by parliament provides that a tax of $50 per head be imposed and this will suffice to keep out the element which has, unfortunately been flocking here formerly. That this question of Chinese labor is not fully understood, is a fact; many seeming to think that should restriction be put upon Chinese emigration it would be vain to think of establishing a trade with them. This idea is erroneous, as this restrictive policy will meet with the approval of the Chinese Government, which discourages the emigration of its subjects. It is principally on account of this that so undesirable a class of Chinese have in the past been poured into those countries which have tolerated them. The Chinese laborer has nothing in common with the middle or upper classes of China. He is looked on simply as a beast of burden, and of no earthly use but to toil for the better classes. Should there be need of soldiers he is forced to join the ranks and fight to defend a government which does not recognize his rights to the name of man. Should he commit crime he is condemned to death or a long term of penal servitude, and it is from the latter class that the Chinese labor of this country has been principally drawn, which, in a great measure, explains the evil, as these laborers are no more or less than slaves, the product of whose labor enriches but a few—those who employ them and those who receive their wages. The former are held in contempt by all who have the good of the country at heart. The latter cannot be reached as they are the heads of the Chinese companies who deal in the slave labor, and who profit most by it, spending most of these profits in China, leaving as little of it here as possible. These slave employers are of no great account in China, their political influence being nil, and it will be seen by this that firm measures of restriction to Chinese emigration will meet with the approval of those in power in China, and will in no way lessen the chances of opening up a trade with that country.

We will now consider the requirements of the Chinese, and what we have which they will buy of us. Our vast timber forests are a mine of wealth to us, and that timber would find a ready sale in any Chinese port, could it be delivered cheaply, and by proper methods a splendid trade could be worked up in timber alone. Then our fisheries. The Chinese are a great fish eating nation, and cured fish of almost any sort will readily find a sale with them. Kerosene oil is also in great demand. Although the market is nearly altogether supplied from New York, it would take but a slight reduction in prices to guarantee us the trade in that useful illuminant. Large quantities of lead are consumed annually in the tea trade, and this metal could also be supplied by us, as mines of it are plentiful, and only require development. Iron in various forms could also be sold, and if cheaply disposed of would soon be in demand in large quantities. Flour and cereals will at all times be bought by the Chinese. Good prices are obtained for these commodities.

We see from this that the products which we can draw from earth, sea, forest and field can find a market among the millions of China. What remains now is to find the cheapest possible way of taking our goods to this market. In the past facilities for transit have been slow and expensive, but the formation of this new line of steamers seems to have solved the problem of carriage, as by this line we are some hundreds of miles nearer to the market than the Americans are, and should sufficient trade warrant it, no doubt a great reduction on present freight rates would be made. Having shown the products to be sold, and the method of getting them to the market, we will take up the question of exchange. The Chinese can supply us with the two great staples of tea and silk, and that without the intervention of any middle dealers, these products being delivered direct to us. We could in turn dispose of them to other nations for gold, and thus enrich ourselves.

It is to hoped, that now the opportunity is at hand, it will not be permitted to slip from us, as the possibilities of an immense trade are so apparent that the veriest dunce can appreciate it. Should we not seize on this opportunity, others will, and the trade which should benefit us will merely pass through our Province and leave but little tangible proof of its passage. Our resources are now lying dormant, but the magic touch of gold will give them life, and in that life they will a thousand fold repay the amount spent on their development. Capitalists of British Columbia, think of this, and confer a lasting benefit on the country by striving to build up a trade that will enrich you at the same time. Don't delay, but act, as the time for action has arrived. WORKMAN.

Our Senators.

Senator Macdonald is a member of the Senate Committee on railways, telegraphs and harbors. Senator McInnes is on the Contingent Accounts and Standing Orders and Private bills. There are seven standing committees in all.

MAINLAND NEWS.

[From the Columbian.]

The lumber for Mr. McNeely's new hotel at Ladner's arrived on Monday. The hotel will be two stories high and 36 feet wide by 80 feet long.

The fishermen at James Laidlaw's cannery at the Delta began fishing on Monday.

On and after the first of May it is expected that the C. P. R. will begin a new train service. By that time it is expected the passenger trains will be running to Vancouver. Then a daily passenger service will be introduced between New Westminster and Vancouver. The train will leave at 7:30 in the morning for Vancouver and return again at 10:30. It will leave again to meet the Pacific express at the Junction and return again with passengers. The engine and train men belonging to this service will be stationed in New Westminster instead of Port Moody as heretofore.

One day last week Mr. McDonald, who resides at Agassiz station, discovered a very valuable lime quarry on the side of the mountain. He immediately came to New Westminster and registered the claim and invited experts to pronounce on its value. One of these experts has returned from Agassiz and pronounces the quarry very valuable. The lime is of a very superior quality, and there is enough to supply the whole Province. The quarry is accessible either by rail or boat, consequently there will be no obstacle to its shipment.

(From the Guardian.)

The sale of city property in the Colonial Hotel on Saturday night was well attended. The people appeared very willing to buy, but money was evidently scarce. In St. Andrew's Square, suburban, block 7, seven lots were sold at $185 for each lot. In block H, close by the public school, four lots at $255 each. John Wiggins bought lot 9 in block F, Royal Avenue for $305, and Mr. Ogle purchased lot 11 in same block, Clinton place at $220. The gross sale amounted to $2280 and several lots were withdrawn.

(From the Vancouver News.)

The Dominion government are to be petitioned to establish a quarantine station in the vicinity of Burrard Inlet.

A small contingent of the sons of sunny Italy arrived in Vancouver on Tuesday with the intention of making their home on the banks of Burrard Inlet.

The last rail down to the C. P. R. wharf was laid Tuesday morning and the steel line is now complete from Montreal to the station in Vancouver.

The recreation park which has been secured to Vancouver through the indefatigable efforts of Mr. C. G. Johnson is situated most advantageously, two blocks above Hastings street. The plot contains nearly 4½ acres and is almost a level surface. The board of works will take the matter in hand and have the grubbing and grading proceeded with immediately, and before many weeks are over the coming champions of the province will be practicing on it.

A mysterious shooting affair occurred on Powell street, Vancouver, on Tuesday evening. A dairyman named Thomas Fitzgerald was standing on his kitchen door, when he heard a report similar to that of a pistol shot, and at the same time felt a sharp pain in the right hip. For a minute or two he thought something about the stove had exploded and commenced looking for the cause, but the pain in his hip grew more severe, and caused him to sit down, and on passing his hand over the spot found it to be covered with blood. The cut made by the missile in his clothing is exactly like that made by a 22 calibre bullet. The whole affair is a mystery to the inhabitants of the house, who do not attribute it to any person with a murderous design, but to the careless handling of a pistol by some irresponsible person. The ball is believed to have entered through a window behind, in line with the door.

ALEXANDER-CROCKER.

The Nuptials of a Millionaire's Daughter at San Francisco.

The marriage in San Francisco on Tuesday last of Charles B. Alexander, of New York, to Miss Harriet Valentine Crocker, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crocker, was an event that will be the talk of society for weeks. It was on a scale of magnificence such as was expected. Diamonds sparkled, jewels glistened, and strings of pearls dazzled the eye. According to English custom, a day wedding must take place not later than noon, and this requirement was strictly adhered to, for it lacked just three minutes of that hour when the bridal party entered Grace church. The organ voluntaries had ceased for a moment, but as the cortege made the first step toward the central aisle, the sweet notes of the "bridal chorus," from Lohengrin, were heard. As the melodious strain swelled in its joyous flight, the ushers proceeded to the chancel. They were Henry J. Crocker, Charles H. Crocker, Edward M. Greenway, Frank Carolan, Edward H. Sheldon, H. B. McDowell and Osgood Hooker. These gentlemen were dressed according to the latest style for a morning wedding, in black, three-button cutaway coats, white vests, light colored trousers, buttoned patent leathered gaiters, corn kid gloves, white silk neckties, and wore boutonnieres of white orchids and little souvenir pins, composed of four pearls, surrounding a brilliant diamond. They formed inside of the chancel at either side, and were followed at a distance by the bride and her father. As soon as the latter couple reached the floral gate they were met by the groom and his best man, Henry A. Alexander, who emerged from a waiting-room at the right, and who were dressed as the ushers were, and carried their silk hats. The officiating minister, Rev. E. B. Spalding, also advanced in his white vestments and met the quartet as the bride advanced to the side of her betrothed. The betrothal portion of the ceremony was performed here and when it terminated the party advanced past the ushers to the chancel rail, where, while the soft tones of "Auld Lang Syne" were played as a harmonious accompaniment, the remainder of the ceremony was read. The responses were clear and distinct. After all had knelt in prayer the happy couple were pronounced man and wife, and the benediction was uttered. As the bride turned and lifted her veil an opportunity was had to fully inspect her nuptial robes, which were exceedingly rich and costly. The exit after the ceremony was made to Mendelssohn's wedding march. The immediate friends of the bride and groom then repaired to the Crocker mansion, where a repast was served.

There are at present only two vessels in San Francisco loading wheat for foreign ports, and they are to be dispatched

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 29, 1887

SHOULD BE LENGTHENED.

When the construction of the Esquimalt dry dock was first projected—some fifteen years ago—400 feet was considered a sufficient length to accommodate such vessels as might float in these waters. Then naval architecture did not contemplate such floating monsters as now plough the Atlantic. With the growth and development of the Pacific ocean trade, a trade which far-seeing business men and politicians are of the opinion will in a few years assume vast proportions, vessels similar to those in the Atlantic service will likewise be utilized on the placid waters of the Pacific. Already there are a few of the ALLAN vessels of a length much beyond the capacity of our dock. Dozens of vessels plying between New York and Liverpool, as well as Glasgow and other ports in the United Kingdom, could not be accommodated. The still further enlarging of ocean-going craft is now in vogue, until a length of six hundred feet has been adopted as the maximum for several vessels now in their builders' hands. For some years back it was evident that the length of the Esquimalt dry dock was too small for the accommodation of many of the vessels already in the Pacific ocean service. Representations to this effect were made repeatedly to the Dominion government, until a consent was given to a lengthening of the dock by 50 feet, its dimensions at present being 430 feet inside of the caisson, 99 feet in width at the coping and 65 at the entrance, with 25 feet of water on the sills. It is asserted by all the sea-faring men who have visited Esquimalt that its length should be increased to at least 550 feet, a limit which many of the vessels certain to be employed in the Occidental-Oriental trade will attain to. We are assured, on the most reliable authority, that were this accomplished, larger and more powerful vessels of H. M's. fleet would be stationed in Esquimalt; but fearing accident, and knowing the inadequacy of the means to repair damages, none but vessels rated as either third or fourth class are sent to the North Pacific station. Were the facilities for overhauling and repairing otherwise, it is asserted that many of the more modern of Britain's floating fortresses would occasionally pay us a visit, and possibly still further increase the importance of Esquimalt as a naval station. There can be no question that the present would be the time to undertake the work suggested. The additional 100 feet could be added without interfering with the dock as it now stands. It could be utilized for the repairing and overhauling of vessels whilst the enlargement was in progress. All that would be necessary would be the removal of the end wall, and the lengthening of the side ones. The caissons, the pumping machinery and other necessary apparatus already in position would be sufficient for the increased capacity. It is a work in which the whole Dominion has as much interest as it has in the Canadian Pacific, her unrivalled canal system and the St. Lawrence route. We believe that if properly represented to the Cabinet it will not hesitate to undertake this important work. It is one that must be accomplished in the near future, no matter what party is in power. The plant and everything necessary for such work is still on the spot. Bids therefore would be correspondingly reasonable. Cabinet members and others who visited the dock last year were unanimous in their opinion as to the necessity of a lengthening as above indicated. The City Council, the Boards of Trade throughout the Province, and citizens generally, should take an interest in this matter, which is fraught with so much importance to the people of British Columbia. If our representatives at Ottawa will but press the matter there will be every reason to hope for its accomplishment at an early date.

MR. SANDFORD FLEMING.

In a recent issue the London *Canadian Gazette* gives Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING quite a send off in connection with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, asserting that he established the route on which the line is now running. Those who are familiar with the C. P. R. will see how far our London contemporary has been led astray, for it is well known that the Fleming or Mackenzie line, from the Red river west to the Thompson river, was pretty generally avoided. That went a long way north of Winnipeg, skirting the marshes of lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, and striking and following the North Saskatchewan. The railway in operation hugs the South Saskatchewan, hundreds of miles south of the Fleming route, crossing the Rocky and Selkirk Mountain Ranges at points which were deemed impracticable by the FLEMING engineers. It is claimed that a considerable curtailment in the total mileage has thereby been effected. On the other hand many assert that the Northern route would not be so difficult to keep open in the winter, free from land and snow slides and of easier gradients. In other respects the balance of the article is such that Mr. FLEMING's many friends will duly appreciate it:

"After years had passed Mr. Fleming was called from his supervision of the survey and construction of the International Railway and charged by the Dominion Government with the preliminary surveys and work upon the Canada Pacific Railway, as it was then called. That he did his work well, with both care and judgment, is attested by the subsequent success of the line, while the difficulties and hardships he had to encounter will be known to all students of his valuable reports, and to the larger number of those who have enjoyed his entertaining work, "From Old to New Westminster." When his work upon the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed, Mr. Fleming still remained in the service of the Canadian Government as Chief Engineer of Government railways until a few years ago. Since resigning that position his energies have been directed to the establishment of a cable line of communication between Canada's western shore and India, China, Japan, and Australasia, a project of the success of which he is still most hopeful. His name is also honorably associated with the establishment of a prime meridian for international use—a subject which led to his active participation in the conferences of Vienna and Washington. The proposal has happily been most favourably received at these and other international conferences and in many countries."

DOINGS AT DONALD.

A Gossipy Letter by "Sandy"—The News in Nutshells.

A mud slide at Golden City delayed the morning's express eight hours.

W. J. Irving, one of the principal claim owners of the great Galena lode on Spallumcheen Creek, is in town.

J. W. Banning is shipping his horses and plant east, having secured a heavy contract on the Montana Central.

A Celestial maiden, of antique appearance, has reached Donald, and there is great rejoicing among the numerous Mongolians.

Wm. McKenzie, of Kirkfield, and, who has had so much to do with bridging and snow shed construction in these mountains, has arrived in Donald.

A shrewd, enterprising merchant, with a keen eye to future business transactions, has opened out a general store in Golden City, the key of the Columbia Lake and Kootenay Valley districts.

Judge Vowell arrived on yesterday's express from Revelstoke. He was greeted with a hearty welcome from numerous acquaintances assembled on the railway platform. The Union Jack is fluttering gaily in the breeze in consequence.

A new saw mill is being erected at Beaver, which will have a cutting capacity of thirty thousand per day. A shingle and planing machine will also run in this connection. Water power will be utilized.

We recently noticed a queer curiosity, having some resemblance to humanity, making some queer antics and gesticulating and prancing around in a frantic manner, using some outlandish gibberish and apparently dancing clogs.

Query—

What do the railway magnates mean,
By painting Donald an evergreen?

The owner of the Valley Hotel sustained a heavy loss on Wednesday evening, being robbed of $980. The proprietor and his helper slept together with this money placed under the pillow in a pants' pocket. While they innocently slumbered some light-fingered gentry abstracted the pants from under the pillow, took them outside and quietly appropriated the amount, leaving the pants (in a fit of generosity), evidently thinking that Jerry might have some further use for them. A party was arrested on suspicion, but no evidence of a convicting character being forthcoming he was discharged.

D. O'Leary, superintendent of the bridge and building department from Port Arthur to Donald, recently passed through on his way to Vancouver. He is looking for suitable material to construct the magnificent hotel about to be erected at Banff Hot Springs. As this Province will shortly have heavy demands made on her magnificent timber resources would it not be advisable that timely precautions be taken against the spreading of forest fires, as we have observed that much valuable timber has already been destroyed in certain localities?

The C. P. R. is apparently cutting down its staff of employees, both in section and bridge departments, and from the look of things in general it would appear that little improvement in snow shed construction will be attempted in the Selkirks this season. Wild rumors of immense miles of snow sheds appear incredible to us, and we believe it is all moonshine. However, we await results. Building from ten to fifteen miles of new snow sheds would involve an enormous outlay of wealth. They would have to be renewed every few years and are liable at any time to be destroyed by fire. We are fully convinced that the railway management made a terrible blunder in building the road over the Selkirks. The only benefit we can see that the railway would derive from crossing the Selkirks is in the chance of bringing in the thousands of tourists and pleasure-seekers who may flock in to see the magnificent mountain scenery of more than Alpine beauty, through which the railway tra ls its tortuous course, and by adding additional miles of snow sheds the finest part of the mountain scenery would be lost to view. We believe had the railway, after reaching Donald, followed Moberly's survey up the Blaewater and thence down the north fork of same stream to its junction with the Columbia, and then followed the Columbia Valley to the Bend and thence through Scotch Narrows to Shuswap, that an easy grade would have more than compensated for any difference in length of route, and all trouble from snow slides obviated, except perhaps in one solitary instance.

O! Selkirks, framed by power divine,
Arranged in beauty so sublime;
Where avalanches swiftly glide,
Down the precipitous mountain side.

Whose icy streamlets gurgle down,
From towering glaciers chilly crown;
And furrowed mountains pierce the sky,
With bold stupendous majesty.

And lakelets nestle 'neath the hills,
Fed by dancing brooks and laughing rills;
Where flowering shrubs of gay designs,
In brilliant colors blend and twine.

Whose mossy dells are draped in green,
With stately firs of lordly mien;
A salmon trys the sportsman's line,
'Neath shaded banks of Douglas pine.

Where cariboo with stately form,
Glide through the forest in dewy morn,
And golden nuggets yellow gleam,
Shine in the gravelly pebble stream.

SANDY.

Donald, B. C., April 23rd.

AN OLD EL DORADO

Mines of Fabulous Wealth Found After 100 Years.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 27. The discovery of two of the seven lost Mexican bonanza mines, by an American party of prospectors, has been announced. Humboldt and Hamilton speak of fabulous wealth obtained from these mines by Spaniards. They were worked to the middle of the last century. In 1756 Indians swept over the north of Mexico and destroyed Chihuahua, and all the miners were driven out. The Indians had control of the country so long that the records were lost. Recently Lieutenant Kipper, formerly of the United States army, W. K. Glenn, of Illinois, and Captain Allen McIntyre, of Chicago, went out on a surveying expedition in the interest of a land company, and in an old chapel found maps and other data. Dividing into four parties a thorough search was begun, and the McIntyre party located what is believed to be the Layopa silver mine, in the midst of thousands of ruined buildings and among large churches and forts. Within a radius of four miles are 920 workings, all Spanish furnaces, and a ton of slag. In a few days later Cowers' party reported the discovery of the Guayno vein in the heart of the Sierra Madre mountains. Around it are the ruins of 118 roasters. Advices from Nogales confirm the report and state that a great placer field has been located where the Jesuits of a hundred years ago found fortunes for the church. Great excitement in mining circles prevails.

EAST COAST ISLANDS.

Their Agricultural Capabilities—Fish and Timber Resources.

The Natives and Their Great Gastronomical Abilities.

I engaged two Indians with a canoe and proceeded northwards to the numerous islands of the East Coast and north of Vancouver Island. The Indians are experienced travelers through this section and are possessed of considerable information, much of which I obtained from them. The two Indians I engaged were apparently good natured and agreeable, remarkably fat, and

CONTINUALLY EATING.

One evening, when we were camping on a rocky point on one of the islands, one of the Indians suddenly seized his gun and ran down to the point and mounted a rock where seals had been previously seen. After remaining a moment he fired, and then we saw him stripping off and immediately after he dove headformost into the sea, disappearing out of sight. He soon rose to the surface, grasping a great seal, with which he swam to the shore. Although they had eaten a hearty supper, they sat up until midnight cooking and gorging themselves with the excessively fat meat and blubber. They had one continued feast from the beginning to the end of the expedition, devouring, besides the supplies taken with us, dried and fresh halibut, dried seaweed, sea eggs, birds' eggs, fish spawn, the blubber of porpoise and seals, clams, cockles, mussels, fresh and dried salmon. They were

APPARENTLY VERY HAPPY,

eating and telling each other yarns, often laughing loud and heartily, and singing by the fire side and beating sticks on a peace of board or plank. After camping on several of the islands, which I examined and explored thoroughly from end to end, I found a good sized Indian village on one of the islands, with a population of about one hundred and fifty. Many of the natives were painted, especially the women, but upon our approaching the village several of

THE BEST LOOKING YOUNG WOMEN

were seen running to a brook where they quickly washed off the deer tallow and charcoal in order that they might appear in all their native charms. After remaining here two or three hours, I lost all trace of the Indians I had engaged, but they finally returned with their faces painted black and red, and it was some time before I could recognize them, which caused hearty laughter. They urged me to do the same, saying that it would not only improve the appearance but prevent the skin from blistering, and that it was also a preservation of the complexion. This is the principal reason for painting by the women. I visited the Mamalilaca, and he was introduced to me as being

THE CHIEF OF THE TRIBE.

He was about 70 years old, fat and thickset, with a broad face and grave expression and a reserved manner. He asked for a piece of tobacco, which I gave him, and he seemed much pleased. He finally grunted and a smile spread over the broad big face. On leaving the village groups of Indians were seen squatting on the bank in front of their houses, the old chief also on his haunches with the rest of the Indians, and enjoying his tobacco, and all gazing at us as we disappeared out of sight. Proceeding northwards among the numerous islands I examined and explored a considerable number of the largest

THE MOST IMPORTANT

are Savary, Hernando, Mary, Cortez and Reid. These islands possess good bodies of Douglas fir, and tracts of arable land in extent of from forty to over a hundred acres, suitable as locations for settlers. There are also tracts of alder bottom land, with a comparatively light growth of spruce trees, which could be cleared and made productive. These islands also contain patches of open grass land or meadows, varying in extent from twenty to forty acres, and covered with a growth of wild, nutritious grass, which could be drained and reclaimed. The land has a gradual slope to the coast, and affords good drainage. Some were hilly in places,

ESPECIALLY CORTEZ,

which is hilly and rocky along the coast, and cut up with numerous bays and coves, which afford good shelter for small vessels. Good fir and spruce timber was also met with, and there were occasional short stretches of open grass land in extent of about twenty to forty acres, in patches. Reid island is of an exceedingly hilly and rocky nature, with bunches of good available fir and spruce timber, and with a limited extent of arable land.

THURLOW ISLAND

is well clothed with a green forest of valuable timber, principally Douglas pine and Menzies fir, some of which are often found to be from four to over eight feet in diameter and of a great height. A considerable tract of this timber land is located and surveyed. Spruce and red cedar trees were also met with on this island, of an excellent quality; but only a small portion is suitable for cultivation. Considerable logging is done on this island. Hardwicke and Harbledown have the same features. These islands were also thoroughly explored, and found in some portions hilly and rocky. Small tracts of alder bottom land were also met with, in extent varying from twenty to forty acres. There is a settler on the last named island, farming or gardening, and he grows considerable vegetables and fruits.

THE CLIMATE AND SOIL

is well adapted to fruit culture, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and the various kinds of wild fruit, and both in a wild and cultivated state they are remarkably rich and highly-flavored. The wild strawberries and blackberries, although small, are more delicious than any of the cultivated varieties. Vegetables and roots grow to perfection. Potatoes yield very large crops with the simplest cultivation. The same remark may be made of turnips, beets, mangolds, carrots and other roots. Cabbages grow to a monstrous size. This settler is continually improving his land, and is satisfied with the prospects.

CRACROFT ISLAND

was next visited, and here some very good patches of land were found, varying from forty to sixty acres in extent, and also bunches of fir and spruces of an excellent quality. A considerable portion of this island is hilly. There is one settler on some marsh land which he has dyked and improved, and he is satisfied with the location.

TURNER AND GIFFORD ISLANDS.

The general features of these islands are of an exceedingly hilly and rocky nature. Good bunches of fir timber through the hills were noted. Only small portions are suitable for cultivation.

MALCOLM ISLAND

was explored from end to end. Alder bottom and swamp land was found in patches of about 20 to 40 acres in extent. This island is heavily timbered with hemlock and spruce, and is also covered with a remarkably tall and thick growth of salal brush. Red cedar and good fir timber were found in a scattering growth.

GALIANO AND HOPE ISLANDS

were also visited. Tracts of swamp land, varying from 20 to 40 acres, were met with. They are also hilly, and considerably covered with spruce and a heavy growth of hemlock and cedar. One settler is located on Galiano island, who has a trading post and a fair buisness. Many of the adjoining islands were examined and explored. Their most

VALUABLE KNOWN RESOURCES

are fish which are found in great quantities and of various varieties. Halibut and black cod, red and brown cod, are caught in unlimited quantities off the banks. Fur seal are plentiful at certain times of the year. The sea otter is also caught along the coast of Vancouver Island. Some of the northern islands also contain coal, and indications of minerals, such as copper, iron and galena, and tracts of arable land of sufficient extent for quite a settlement. The soil of these islands in some portions is well adapted for agricultural purposes. Wild game is plentiful. The average size of the above named islands is about 15 miles in length by about 6 or 8 miles in width. This chain of island continues from Mala Spina Strait in a northerly course to Queen Charlotte Sound.

Victoria, B. C. D. H. McNEIL.

CANADA'S PARLIAMENT

First Session of the Sixth Parliament of Canada.

THE NOTICE PAPER.

Mr. Shakespeare has given notice that he will make the following enquiries of the Ministry:

Whether the Government have represented to the Imperial Government the necessity of taking such steps as will protect the rights and liberties of British subjects in the waters of Behring's Sea? If so, with what result?

Have any deposits been made with the Postoffice Department by the Independent Order of Foresters? If so, when was first deposit made, and what is the amount to their credit now?

Whether the Government intend establishing a life-saving station on the south-west coast of Vancouver Island?

Mr. Gordon has also given notice of the following questions: Order of the House for a return giving: (1) The total number of Chinese who have arrived at the different ports in the Dominion, from the 1st of January, 1886, to the 31st of March, 1887, specifying the ports. (2) The amount of duty on head money collected from Chinese during that period. (3) The amount paid to the Provincial Governments under the Chinese Restriction Act during the same period. (4) The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period under return certificates, and the reports (if any) of any Customs Officer with reference thereto. (5) The number of Chinese who have entered the Dominion during the same period, as students, men of science, or travelers. (6) The cost to the Dominion of administering the Chinese Restriction Act for the last fiscal year.

THE POISONING CASE.

Latest Developments in the Terrible Thedford Tragedy.

The village of Thedford, Lambton County, Ont., a few days ago was thrown into a state of great excitement over the unearthing of a revolting poisoning case. The latest particulars from the scene are to the effect that interest in the case was still increasing, and that it was the principal topic of conversation throughout the county. The report of the analysis of the stomach of the late Mrs. Hendricks by Dr. Ellis, of Toronto, is awaited with eagerness. Mrs. Ryckman's incarceration at Sarnia since Good Friday, when she was remanded to gaol for eight cases by a Justice of the Peace of Bosanquet, pending the result of the inquest, has had such a very depressing effect on her that she was too ill to appear before the judge at Sarnia to-day on remand. The judge informally remanded her for another eight days. Before the end of that time it is expected that the coroner's jury will return a verdict. If that verdict implicates Mrs. Ryckman she will probably be taken to Thedford for a preliminary investigation into the case. If the verdict does not implicate her then it is likely that she will be held in order to see what action the authorities in Virginia will take in the Laura Ryckman case. It is said the woman took with her to Virginia enough poison to kill 300 men, and the quantity remaining in her possession was sufficient to kill 150 persons. The feeling in the neighborhood is very bitter against Mrs. Ryckman.

LAURA RYCKMAN'S DEATH.

The following additional particulars of the death of Laura Ryckman have been obtained. At the inquest a few weeks ago Rev. Albert Kennedy, of Norwich, was a half brother of Laura Ryckman, said his sister was in good health when she left Thedford. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy met Gray Ryckman at Stratford on the 24th December last when he was returning home with the body of his wife. Gray Ryckman, who died about seven weeks after, said to Rev. Mr. Kennedy that it was his opinion Laura was poisoned. Rev. Mr. Kennedy suggested to Gray Ryckman that a post mortem examination should be held. The latter replied that he did not think it would be any use, as it was so long since his wife had taken the poison that it would then be all out of her system. Mr. Kennedy was not satisfied and wrote to Dr. Redding, of Nokesville, Virginia, who replied that it was his opinion Laura had been poisoned, and advised Mr. Kennedy to give the case to a careful lawyer.

THE RYCKMAN FAMILY.

The Ryckmans came to Thedford about twenty-five years ago from Kincardine. The family consisted of three sons and three daughters. The couple worked hard and accumulated considerable wealth. Their farm of 100 acres now within the corporation of Thedford is worth eight or ten thousand dollars. The couple did not live happily together. Mrs. Ryckman, whose maiden name was Firman, was engaged to a man named Rennie before she married Ryckman. She got married, it is said, in the heat of a lover's quarrel, and that she always regretted her marriage. The following members of the Ryckman family are buried in the little graveyard at Arkona: Sarah Jane, aged 12, died Nov. 24, 1872; George W. Ryckman, husband of the prisoner, aged 50, died Jan. 22, 1875. He died intestate. William W. Ryckman, aged 27, died April 5, 1880. The last mentioned was the eldest son of the prisoner. He came in for a portion of his father's property according to law. John Haskett, a son-in-law of Mrs. Ryckman, aged 23, died Jan. 9, 1870. Nancy Maria Haskett, wife of John Haskett, and a daughter of Mrs. Ryckman, died of consumption four days after the death of her husband; an infant child of Mrs. Haskett died about eighteen months after the death of its father and mother. Laura Ryckman died last winter, and Gray Ryckman died a few weeks later of consumption. The other son of Mrs. Ryckman died some years ago. Her only surviving daughter is a Mrs. Milloy, who lived together with her husband, with Mrs. Ryckman before her arrest. Mrs. Milloy is the only one alive to share the estate with Mrs. Ryckman. Mr. Milloy's neighbors have jokingly said to him that he would be the next to die. Gray Ryckman had considerable property, and before he went to Virginia he made a will leaving it to his wife. When he returned to Thedford after his wife's death that will was destroyed, and on his death his property went to his mother.

LORD LANSDOWNE

Fails in Making a Settlement With His Tenants.

The Schnaebek Affair — Bismarck's Game.

Lansdowne Declines.

DUBLIN, April 27.—The Marquis of Lansdowne has declined to accept the provisional arrangement made last week by mediators engaged in the act of adjusting the dispute between dissatisfied tenants on his Luggacurran estate. The bitterness is provoked by a suspicion that he has been using the negotiations merely to find out what was the intention of the tenants who would volunteer terms and information in order to place his demands a few points beyond them and still be within the limits of their probable acceptance.

GETTING INTERESTING.

LONDON, April 26.—There can be little doubt but that Germany is right in the Schnaebel case if two things can be proved. First, that Schnaebel was arrested on Germany's ground. Second, his complicity in a system of espionage of anti-German agitation; and the Germans, it must be added, are confident of proving these up to the hilt. This will keep Schnaebel for a good many years and if the French want him they will have to send a dozen army corps to fetch him.

Rumors, circulating in diplomatic circles that Bismarck expects to implicate Gen. Boulanger with the Schnaebel mission affair, take highly sensational features.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have been giving parliamentary dinners at Delis Hill. The ex-premier is reported to have been in the best possible spirits in spite of Lord Salisbury's speech at Battersea.

THE SCHNAEBEL AFFAIR.

PARIS, April 27.—In semi-official circles it is believed that Germany desires to expedite the adjustment of the Schnaebel affair, and that arrangements are progressing favorably at Berlin for a prompt and satisfactory settlement, which may render the dispatch of German documents in the case unnecessary. Count Herbert Bismarck, Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed Herbette, French ambassador at Berlin, that Germany has received all the documents in the Schnaebel case.

BISMARCK'S GAME.

PARIS, April 27.—A majority of the French papers suspect that Prince Bismarck has caused a delay in the settlement of the Schnaebel affair in the hope of impelling the French people to committing some act of folly and they urge no abatement of calmness which the people have hitherto maintained under the provocation.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.

BERLIN, April 27.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet, to-day ordered the new Ecclesiastical Bill to its third reading, by a vote of 243 to 176. Eight conservatives and eight National Liberals abstained from voting.

NEWMARKET RACES.

LONDON, April 27.—The race for two thousand guineas stakes for three-year-olds was run to-day at Newmarket and was won by Enterprise. Phil finished second, and Egelmore third. There were eight starters.

ANOTHER VIEW.

BERLIN, April 27.—It is stated here that the result of the inquiry which the government has made into the Schnaebel affair has been to impress Prince Bismarck with the view that the arrest was made on French Territory.

A STEAMER FOUNDERS.

LONDON, April 27.—The mail steamer Finisy, from Table Bay for the Mauritius has foundered. All the mail matter and everybody on board were saved.

ITS EFFECT.

PARIS, April 27.—There was a better feeling on the Bourse to-day in consequence of rumors that Prince Bismarck had consented to parol Schaebel.

A CONVENTION.

BERNE, April 27.—The Swiss State Council has notified a library copy right convention with the United States.

INTERIOR NEWS.

(From the Inland Sentinel.)

Miss O'Rourke, from St. Catharines, Ont., has opened a dress making business in Kamloops.

Three car loads of liquors for the Hudson's Bay Co., viz., one car rye, one car of ale and porter, one car wines and cider, have arrived at Kamloops.

Mr. McDougall, of Nine-Mile Run, Nova Scotia, died at Kamloops on the 22nd March last of inflammation of the lungs. His relations in Nova Scotia or elsewhere, desiring further information may communicate with the *Inland Sentinel* office, Kamloops.

The building trades have now commenced to be lively in and around Kamloops. Seven new residences are in course of erection, and other buildings are having extensive additions made to them. The hotels are full of strangers looking out for business sites on which to build, and prices of real estate are steadily advancing.

A ton of low grade ores will be forwarded immediately from the mines to San Francisco to be further tested, and to supply the means of deciding what kind of machinery is most suitable for reducing the ores and working the mines. The machinery will be on the ground at an early date, and it is expected that it will be at work during the latter part of the summer. Two years' work has been already done in these claims, and there is 600 tons of good ore now on the surface; but no ore has yet been realized on, or reduced. It is probable that when the machinery at these mines is once in full swing that a considerable population will be attracted to the locality of Nicola, and as gold, silver, copper and other metals abound in the neighborhood, the prospects are bright in variety as well as richness. The Nicola mines, 30 miles by wagon road from Kamloops, are situated near the Nicola river, which gives abundant water supply for continuous working and washing.

The Eastern Mail Service.

A parliamentary paper was issued on Tuesday containing a contract dated March 18, 1887, says the London *Canadian Gazette* of the 7th inst., for the conveyance of the East India and China mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, together with a minute of the Treasury with regard thereto. The Treasury minute states that tenders were received from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the Ocean Steamship Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The Lords of the Treasury agreed with the Postmaster-General in preferring the tender of the first-named company and concurred in his view that the service thus provided, "though not fully meeting the wishes of the Indian government for a sixteen days' service, affords a sufficiently rapid transit for the mails, while its adoption would save so considerable a sum as to more than counterbalance the slight difference in speed." The contract is for a period of ten years, at a subsidy of £265,000. This, the Treasury minute explains, will effect a saving of no less a sum than £80,000 a year over the present payment for the India and China mail service.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

THE FIRE FIEND.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Bolton Dying, Printing and Bleaching Company's extensive mills were burned at Brondale, Westchester county, early this morning; loss $150,000. During the progress of the fire a series of explosions occurred which created a belief that an earthquake had occurred. The shocks were felt for a number of miles around. The explosion was caused by tin cylinder drying cans, of which there were 100 in the mills. Wet cloths are rolled over these cylinders to dry and a certain amount of perspiration from the steaming cloth gathers in the inside of the cylinder during the day, and when the fire reached them steam was generated and the cans blew up.

NO CHOLERA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—E. G. Kelton, American Consul at Mazatlan, telegraphed yesterday to Consul Willard of Guaymas, in relation to a report of the existence of cholera at that point. The latter replied as follows: No facts; all wrong; no cholera at Mexican ports. The following dispatch was received from Governor Torres, of Sonora: I beg you most emphatically to deny through the press over my signature all news concerning cholera at Guaymas. It, as well as all other Mexican ports, is perfectly healthy. Signed, Louis Torres.

A POLITICAL SQUABBLE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Civil Service Commission will report that the charges made against Collector Zeberger of the Chicago custom house, of having summarily removed a clerk named Webster for the sole reason that his place was wanted for a Democrat was not substantiated owing to the inability of the Commission to administer and secure sworn testimony. They will decline to investigate, which is not entirely satisfactory.

TELEPHONES IN CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Amongst the passengers on the steamer San Pablo, which sailed to-day for China, were Count Eugene Stanislaid Witkiewiez, of Washington, and E. E. Beurbarie, of New York. They represent a syndicate with 26 million dollars. The Chinese government has granted them the exclusive privilege of using telephones in China for a period of 30 years.

FROM THE HUB.

BOSTON, April 26.—The statue of Ericson to commemorate the early voyages of Norsemen to the continent many hundred years ago was modelled by Miss Annie Whitney. It is cast in bronze of a large size, and when placed upon a pedestal of red granite will be about 18 feet high. Subscribers to the fund request the city to place the statue on a site selected at the extension of Commonwealth Avenue.

POOR LO!

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Marine Hospital Bureau is informed that Indians in the vicinity of Yuma, Arizona Territory, are suffering from a severe epidemic of the measles, which has proved fatal in sixty cases up to the 16th instant.

DOM PEDRO ILL.

RIO JANEIRO, April 27.—Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, is seriously ill.

CARNEGIE MARRIED.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Andrew Carnegie, whose wedding occurred here this evening, caused to be drawn up an ante-nuptial settlement, giving his bride outright an income of $200,000 per annum for her own life, independent of himself. Besides this, the bride has in her own right a small fortune. The honeymoon will be passed on the Isle of Wight in the celebrated hotel near Bonee Hurch, where a detached suit of rooms have been engaged. The pair will make their way to Scotland by easy stages, and will pass the summer in Perthshire, returning to New York in the fall.

MONTREAL FLOODS.

MONTREAL, April 27.—The water is gradually receding and it is believed that the worst is over. The greatest sufferers are the residents of Point Charles and Griffintown.

SUPREME COURT.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justices Crease, McCreight and Walkem.]

TUESDAY, April 26, 1887.

Welch, Rithet & Co., appellants, vs. W. D. Adair, respondent.—This was an appeal by defendants, Welch, Rithet & Co., from a decree in this action pronounced by the Hon. the Chief Justice. The action was brought by William Butler Adair against Welch, Rithet & Co., asking for a reconveyance of land held under a mortgage, in the ground that the plaintiff had discharged all his liability in connection with the guarantee given by him to W. R. & Co. to secure them against advances made to John Adair & Co., salmon canners. The learned C. J. had made a decree allowing the plaintiff to redeem and directing certain accounts to be taken. After the accounts had been taken, and a heavy balance found in favor of W. R. & Co., the matter was heard on further directions by the C. J., and after consideration the C. J. held that the plaintiff satisfied his liability in regard to the said guarantee. From this judgment the defendants, W. R. & Co., appealed to the full court. After the appeal had been partially argued, the court adjourned the further argument until the next sitting, when the plaintiff and defendants will be examined. Mr. Richards, Q. C., and Mr. Drake, Q. C., for appellants; Attorney-General Davie, Q. C., for respondents.

[Before the Chief Justice, in Chambers.]

Walkem vs. Higgins—In this case the trial had been fixed for 12th May next before a special jury. The defendant applied to have the date changed, which application was granted on payment of costs. The date fixed is 30th June. Mr. T. Davie, for the application; Mr. Helmcken, contra.

DIVISIONAL COURT.

[Before Hon. Justices Crease, McCreight and Walkem.]

Hjorth vs. C. P. R et al.—This was an appeal by the C. P. R from an order of the Chief Justice, allowing them to partially amend their statement of defence and terms as to costs. The appeal was allowed. Mr. Drake, Q. C., for appellants; Mr. T. Davie, for respondent.

Cabinet Representation.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* takes up the question of cabinet representation. It states that if it is part of the system of Confederation that the cabinet should be composed of provincial representation it is manifestly unfair that Nova Scotia should have three members in the cabinet, and Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest be without any. "The West has now fifteen seats in the House and its demand for one in the cabinet would necessarily meet with attention if it was understood that its members were in earnest.

It Is Wise

to remember that the largest stock gives you greater advantages in selection. The newest stock is the best value, and the men who sell on short accounts or for cash sell cheapest, and it is also wise to remember that you get all these advantages when buying of the B.C. Stationery Company, next door to the postoffice, late J. B. Ferguson & Co.

Oregon and California Railroad.

Prospects are said to be favorable for the speedy completion of the gap in the extension of the Oregon and California railroad. A contract has been let for the Siskiyou tunnel, as well as the approaches thereto, to Portland contractors. They have purchased the air drills and other machinery used by the former contractors, and will push the work ahead with all possible dispatch. Three shifts of men will be kept employed, and the work will go ahead night and day. The tunnel is 3070 feet long, and 900 feet at each end was completed several years since. At the rate the tunnel is being bored on the Northern Pacific, 18 feet per day, the remaining 1300 feet on the Siskiyou tunnel should be completed inside of four months, but as the work is more difficult in the Siskiyou tunnel it is not likely that more than 12 feet per day can be made. The *Oregonian* says work will probably be completed inside of five months, by which time the road will be completed up to each end of the tunnel and through connection will be established with California. All that is now required to complete the circuit of an all-rail route from the C. P. R. on this coast is the construction of the necessary link from the Fraser river to connect with the American system beyond the borders; and this sooner or later will be an accomplished fact.

THE French Board of Trade of Montreal are bound to have the proposed international Board of Trade Congress. Ottawa favors the scheme.

TORONTO City Council will not spend a cent for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee till the people, by vote, approve of it. The sum of $10,000 is asked for.

IT is stated that Senator Alexander, of Woodstock, Ont., will not be able to attend Parliament this sessione He is in poor health. The absence of the Woodstock Senator will be a great relief to the government leaders.

THE Spanish government has introduced into Cortes a bill fixing the effective strength of the army at 100,000 men for Spain, 19,000 for Cuba, 3,700 for Porto Rico, and 8,000 for the Philippines.

TORONTO people are level-headed. They proved liberal enough a few days since to vote $800,000 for a new city hall and court house, which will be useful, yet they were economical enough to refuse $10,000 for Jubilee fire-works. In the refusal they showed no disregard for the Jubilee, for they voted $20,000 for a Jubilee hospital.

THE little province of Nova Scotia has had three members of the Dominion Cabinet for some time past. Sir Adams Archibald, as leader of the Government forces in the Senate, will fill a fourth seat for that province. It pays to be refractory at times. Returns and individuals profit by it. When shall we hear of the British Columbia kickers? When.

COL. OUIMET is anchored in the Speakership. His olden differences with Sir John will be lost in the party loyalty that an official salary will kindle in his warlike breast. It was he who waded through slaughter to the rescue of the defenceless provision wagons at Calgary while the cruel war was raging, and the glory of his historic advance on Montreal will not die.

THE other day a Massachusetts church sent to a well-known theological seminary for a student, specifying as their chief desire that he should be a Christian. A sister seminary received about the same time a communication from a rural church, running as follows: "We don't want any young man; we want an old man or a married man. The young men cause trouble to the fond mothers, flirt with the girls, and give us veal instead of beef."

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.

jan6 DAW

THE ST. CHARLES,

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner First and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Helman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. jan6

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. jan27

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Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Spots, Blotches on Face, Skin Diseases, Dyspepsia, Emissions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Pains of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence of Urine, &c., &c. Specialty—recent cases home for treatment, prompt cell. Fee and cure for life.

Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 DAW

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 29, 1887

Favoring Coast Trade.

Henry Partridge, says a San Francisco dispatch, who has recently returned from a business trip north, makes encouraging reports concerning the chances for San Francisco merchants to secure the trade of Victoria, B. C. "I met a drummer for a San Francisco house," said Mr. Partridge, "whose firm told him to pass Victoria. However, as the City of Chester laid at the wharf for three hours, he thought he would take a run up through town to see what he could do in the short time without taking his samples ashore. He had orders enough to pay his expenses, and he thought if he had time there he would have been able to do well. He had two or three orders just for the asking. When I was crossing the Sound to Port Moody I met three Canadian drummers, one from Toronto and two from Montreal. They seemed blue, and said that people up there found since the Canadian Pacific raised its rates that the Canadian Pacific is cheaper in San Francisco than they could buy cheaper in Eastern Canadian cities.

For the Far North.

Secretary Bayard has been notified that an exploring expedition is now being organized by the government for the geological and topographical survey of Canada, and asks that the customs officers of Alaska be instructed to facilitate the movements of the party in that region of this country. The expedition will be conducted by Dr. G. M. Dawson and Wm. Ogilvie, and will extend along the Pacific coast to the head of Chilcoot Inlet, and will survey the Yukon river as far as the 140th meridian. The customs officers of the Alaskan district have been instructed to allow the free entry of the members of the expedition and their effects, exercising only such supervision as may be necessary to protect the interests of the revenue.

Presbytery of Columbia.

The presbytery of Columbia, says the *Presbyterian Review*, which is rapidly extending its bounds, is now composed of the following:—Revs. R. Jamieson, retired, New Westminster; D. Fraser, First church, Victoria; T. Scouler, St. Andrews, New Westminster; T. G. Thomson, First church, Vancouver, (all self-sustaining); J. A. Jaffray, Spallumcheen; A. H. Cameron, Donald; J. A. Chisholm, Kamloops; A. Dunn, Alberni; D. McRae, Victoria District; Mr. A. W. Jones, Spence's Bridge, Vancouver; vacant, Chilliwhack, Richmond, Ladner's and Alberni. The presbytery asks for the appointment of two ministers and one student.

Welcome Them.

The Montreal *Star* of the 14th says that on the day previous "over fourteen hundred immigrants passed through Montreal to the West. British Columbia seems to be a favorite place of settlement for the immigrants from Northern Europe. Over three hundred of the number who passed through were for British Columbia, being more than the whole number who went from here during the whole year 1886 for B. C." We have not yet heard of their arrival here. It is to be hoped they will receive a cordial welcome.

The Elder.

The Geo. W. Elder was floated about 6 p. m. on Friday, at high tide. The tug Tacoma and Princess Louise accomplished the job in a few minutes, a considerable portion of the Elder's cargo having first been removed to two barges. The steamer had grounded on a soft bottom where a bank runs out at the west end of the Second Narrows. She was at the time returning from Port Moody, where she had received a large quantity of freight from the C. P. R. The Elder will arrive here to-morrow morning, and will leave for San Francisco at 1 p. m.

Come West, Brethren.

The quil drivers and pencil pushers of the Brockville and London journals are quarrelling over the beauty of their respective towns as summer resorts. The matter being a debatenble one it can speedily be settled by each of the claimants withdrawing in favor of Victoria, whose Italian skies are proverbial the world over. Amongst the Canadian sisterhood of cities she is by all odds the fairest and loveliest. Come west, young men and woo her. Our word for it, you will not regret the trip taken.

Jottings Along the C. P. R.

Mrs. Arthur Sprague has collected in a volume the series of articles published in the *Week* as "Jottings along the C. P. R." describing the journey from Ontario to the Pacific Coast, with an excursion up the Kootenay. The articles have been revised throughout, and some additional chapters added, the whole now giving much valuable information about the far West and British Columbia, with its mining industries, not to be obtained elsewhere.

The Yale Mines.

Our morning contemporary is a doubting Thomas. He professes to have "authority" for the statement that our correspondent's description of the alluvial and quartz mines in the neighborhood of Yale is "exaggerated" and boldly asserts that the mines opened up "are of little account." Our contemporary is so *wise* that he knows nothing about the question, but why he should seek to give the Yale mines a bad name is something we cannot understand.

Trout Fishing.

At Sooke Lake on Friday four disciples of Izaak Walton caught two hundred and thirty-four trout in seven hours, and the fish wern't very hungry either. Beef and worms was the bait used. Fly fishing at this lake never proves a success numerically speaking, and as the distance is about twenty-two miles over a rough road a deadlier bait than the fly is needed to repay the extra trouble in getting there. Quantity, not quality, is the Sooke Lake fisherman's maxim.

From Alaska.

The steamer Ancon arrived at Port Townsend on Friday from Alaska. The weather in the north is pleasant and warm. Several sales of mining properties are reported. One claim on Douglas Island was effected at $100,000, and another at Berner Bay at $30,000. A party left for the Yukon on the 20th ult., and others were preparing for the trip.

Off the Track.

While the Island railway train was running at a moderate speed around a sharp curve on the trip from Nanaimo to Victoria on Friday, the locomotive's tender left the track and the train ran for some distance before it was stopped. No damage was sustained.

Indians Drowned.

A few days since as a canoe filled with Indians was attempting to make a landing at the Wannuck cannery, Rivers Inlet, it upset in the surf, and three of the occupants were drowned before aid could come to their relief.

Mining School.

Mr. J. L. Reid, M. P., will urge upon the Dominion Government the establishment of a mining school on the Pacific Coast, to facilitate the development of the mineral resources of British Columbia.

MARINE NEWS.

Disasters Both Real and Feared—Sailors's Grievances.

DISASTERS ON THE COAST.

The winter just passed has been a terribly disastrous one to shipping along the coast. Within the past few months nearly a dozen vessels have been lost between Burrard Inlet and the vicinity of Capt Flattery. The wrecks, together with locality and loss, are as follows:

VESSEL.	LOCALITY.	LOSS.
S. S. Mexico	Belle Chain	$150,000
Ship Harvey Mills	Cape Flattery	75,000
Ship St. Stephen	Cape Flattery	50,000
Brig Irene	Cape Flattery	12,000
Bark T. R. Foster	Cape Flattery	15,000
Bark Austria	Cape Flattery	15,000
Bark E. Dorgde	Cape Flattery	15,000
Bark Ella S. Thayer	Cape Flattery	12,000
Schooner Champion	Nesh Bay	10,000
Bark Lily Grace	Puget Sound	10,000
Collier Barnard Bastle	Race Rocks	50,000

The loss of life attending the above wrecks was 56, and the value of the ships and cargoes nearly half a million dollars. A number put back in a leaking condition, but they were in all cases from Puget Sound. Of the list of lost vessels two are steamers, which struck in calm weather. The other nine were lost during heavy gales. The sealer Active is not included in the list, as doubts are entertained as to her loss.

SAILORS' GRIEVANCES.

The twelve sailors who signed for a round trip from San Francisco to Nanaimo on the ship Solitaire and then refused to obey the orders of the mate have been examined by Commissioner Sawyer of San Francisco. They set up a claim that while in port sailors only work from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., and that the mate was wrong in ordering them out at 5 a. m. The shipping articles provided that they should work whenever required, and the commissioner bound the men over to appear, holding that the order was not unreasonable. The bail was fixed at $100.

THE ALASKAN.

The steamer Alaskan, twin sister to the Olympian, will be placed on an excursion route between Portland and the sea side during the coming summer. Painters, carpenters and machinists are at work upon her in Portland painting and overhauling her. The steamer is practically new, never having been in service since she was built but a few years ago; her only work was coming around Cape Horn to this coast. The Alaskan is a little larger than the Olympian and a trifle speedier. The Olympian is said to consume eighty tons of coal per day under ordinary steaming.

THE SHIP ST. STEPHEN.

The agents of the ship St. Stephen have given up all hops of seeing the vessel again, and are at last certain that she founded off Cape Flattery on the 1st inst. "I think she is gone," gloomily remarked Captain J. F. Chapman, one of the agents, to a San Francisco *Post* reporter. "All along since the first rumor of her loss was contradicted, I have been expecting that she might come into port safely, but now that a confirmed report has been received that five men saw her sink, it is time to give up. I am convinced that she foundered at ten a. m., April 1st, ten miles south of Cape Beale. There is one thing, however, that I wish to correct. She was not overloaded, as asserted, and she was a magnificent ship."

MARINE NOTES.

The ship Carrolton, coal laden from Nanaimo, arrived last week in San Pedro. Fears were at one time entertained for this vessel, as she put to sea the same time as the ill-fated St. Stephen.

The Tacoma *Ledger* reports the hull of a vessel ashore some fifteen miles north of that place, supposed to be the brig Irene, abandoned off Cape Flattery last winter, lumber laden.

The bark Aklen Besse, Capt. J. O'Brien, which has been in port for some time past, will leave for Port Townsend in tow of the American tug Mogul, at 3 o'clock to morrow morning. The Mogul arrived this morning, but broke down, and is now being repaired. The Besse has been offered a charter, but will probably await orders from the owners at Port Townsend.

Captain Bence, surveyor for the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, who so successfully raised the ship Kennebec at San Pedro, is at the wreck of the Mexico. It is stated that the Captain said she could be raised and repaired at a nominal figure.

The British ship Beaconsfield, Captain Keith, now lying in Royal Roads seeking a charter, has been attached by creditors, on account of the recent failure of her owners, R. A. and I. Stewart, of St. John, N. B. It is not known by whom she was attached or for what amount.

The bark Elsinore, Captain Simonson, was towed into port from Barclay Sound by the tug Tyee. The Elsinore put into the Sound some time since in distress. She was loaded with lumber from Port Gamble. She is not making much water, but the deck load will probably have to be discharged. Nothing definite can be known until the underwriter's survey is held.

"The Morning Call."

This is the title of Winnipeg's new Conservative morning journal, the first issue of which is to hand. The *Call* replaces the *Manitoban*, which was an evening journal. The initial number before us is a creditable production. The Associated Press franchise for Winnipeg is controlled by the *Free Press*, so that, until the Canadian Pacific telegraph system was completed, no other morning journal could live for a week in Winnipeg, as it would be impossible to get a news service over the wires. All that is now changed. Winnipeg enjoys the advantage of competition in its telegraph source, if not in railway facilities. The benefit of this is at once apparent, for the *Morning Call's* news service is second to none in the West. Its local department promises to be a special feature; not a section of the prairie Province in the Northwest will be overlooked, whilst the Canadian happenings are to receive care and attention. In politics the *Call* is Conservative. The Northwest is in political affinity with it in that respect, and if the support of the party is extended to the new morning candidate in the journalistic field there need be no fear of its success. Mr. Acton Burrows, who is editor-in-chief, is a journalist of considerable experience. He is familiar with all the mysteries of journalism, and if energy, perseverance, pluck and enterprise is good for anything they are qualities possessed by that gentleman in great abundance. Well indeed may Winnipeg be proud of its newspapers, and the fact that they are well patronized by advertisers is evidence that the *Free Press*, *Sun* and *Call* are fully appreciated by the people of the city of the great plains, as well as those of the Northwest generally. THE TIMES wishes the *Morning Call* every success.

Potlach.

The Indians at Kokesalah, Cowichan, have summoned their tillcums from far and wide to participate in a grand "potlach," for which they have been laying up blankets and other valuables for a long time. A large number of the Songish tribe are in attendance. For the next few days the unsophisticated aborigines will forget all their miseries, as to them the "potlach" is the very acme of happiness. The government's attempt to put a stop to these feasts has been a complete failure.

The steamer Pearl, plying between the North Arm and Burrard Inlet, is doing a large trade in carrying farm produce.

FROM SURREY.

Backward Spring—Teachers and Schools—Business Changes, Smuggling, &c.

Spring has been very backward here, rain following rain, and as yet but little farming has been done. Some few on the higher lands have done a little. Now, however, it looks as if we might expect some dry weather, and it is needed very much. Roads are still quite bad.

Mr. R. S. Hanna, school teacher of Mud Bay, has been forced to leave on account of continued ill health. He has taken a school at Priest's Valley, Okanagan, the dry climate of which will he thinks be beneficial to him. He is succeeded by Mr. Robert Gordon, late of Picton, Nova Scotia, who comes well recommended.

During the Easter holidays, the teachers of the settlement took a well-earned holiday in New Westminster, attending the Institute there. Mr. Reid, of Clover Valley, is one of the officers and read a lengthy paper on educational systems.

Mr. B. B. Smith, of Mud Bay, has, we believe, sold out his store, etc., to Messrs. McDougall & Clay, who will run the hotel and store together. The latter gentlemen have also got the foundation prepared for a saw and grist mill, which they expect to have in working order by the last of May. This will make quite a boom for the city of Elgin.

Our ubiquitous customs officer, Mr. H. D. Chantrell, is on the lookout for smuggling, and now and then snaps up the unsuspecting rancher who thinks the goods of Uncle Sam taste better if they get through without paying duty. Indeed a certain young man of Hall's Prairie is cautioned to be careful to whom he lends his horse or some fine day he will find him missing.

Mr. Sherwood, the telegraph operator, still remains in Clover Valley.

ISLAND MOUNTAIN MINE.

The First Discovery of Quartz on Island Mountain, Cariboo.

The following extract from a letter written for publication by Mr. John Kurtz, in August, 1863, nearly twenty-four years ago, is of peculiar interest at the present time:

RICHFIELD, WILLIAMS CREEK,
Aug. 6th, 1863.

I have received the following information from the parties interested in the most important of all discoveries. Considerable excitement was created here about a week ago in consequence of the rumored discovery of a very rich quartz lead. It appears that an Australian miner, named Keynton, while traveling from Red Gulch to this place came across a lead in which gold was plainly discernible. He chipped off a number of specimens, which he showed to three residents here, who gave him conditional notes for $1500, payable when they the residents were satisfied that the lead proved as rich as he represented it. Two of the parties started out in the night with the discoverer, and on their return brought in more of the rich quartz. A company, comprising twenty-three shares, was formed at once and proper measures taken to secure the ground. In the meantime, the location becoming known from the records, about 200 miners started for the place and failed to see gold sticking out or all over the reef, and also finding the company had secured the location they returned declaring the whole affair a humbug, and some even went so far as to state that the specimens shown came from Washoe. The company, however, are very sanguine and have a gang of men sinking below the rich spot found on the surface. Should their anticipations be realized it is impossible to overrate the importance of this discovery.

VANCOUVER ITEMS.

The *News* announces that the by-law to exempt the 100 acre tract of the Canadian Pacific railway from taxation for 30 years will be placed before the ratepayers for their approval, by voting thereon on Tuesday, the 17th of May.

The steamer Geo. W. Elder takes seven carloads of coal oil to San Francisco and one locomotive for the Puget Sound Mill company. The locomotive was shipped from New York and the coal oil from Cincinnati.

The demand for dwelling houses is increasing every day, and many who wish to keep house are unable to do so owing to the scarcity of dwellings of the class desired. Most proprietors of buildings are making from 25 to 50 per cent. per annum on the money invested, and yet the demand far exceeds the supply.

We learn with regret that Mr. Brown, editor of the Vancouver *Weekly Herald*, is seriously indisposed. We trust that he will speedily recover.

Salmon Transportation Rates.

The Chicago *Times*, in discussing the effect of the Interstate law on transcontinental traffics, refers to the salmon trade and the rates quoted to that city from the coast. The salmon industry furnishes a large amount of freight to transcontinental roads during the season, and there has been in the past active competition for it. Last season, during the war in rates, the tariff was forced down, and even at the low rates then prevailing the Canadian Pacific Railroad was in the field, and succeeded in getting a good deal of business. It is now understood that the Canadian Pacific Railroad is making a $1 rate to salmon packers to Chicago. The rate is proportionately low to Eastern points, with more than fair prospects of securing a large part of the business unless the Interstate Commission comes to the rescue. The *Times* further states that the Pacific coast business has almost ceased, the average from Chicago daily for the past year up to April 1 was 100 cars. Now a beggarly three or four car loads go forward, and these are made up of little odds and ends of household furniture, etc. About the only large contract that has been made since the law went into effect was a few car loads of staves over the California Fast Freight line. Rates on these have advanced 60 per cent., an increase that California wine producers will also have to pay. These and vehicles are about all the substantial traffic that have been offered since the law went into effect.

Acted Wisely.

The Toronto *Mail* of the 22nd in commenting on Lord Salisbury's action on the Fisheries question says: "In our opinion Lord Salisbury has acted wisely. Had our cruisers resumed operations against the American fishermen we should have felt the full force of the retaliation bill and England might have been dragged into a very ugly quarrel. Mr. Cleveland and his advisers are anxious to make a settlement that will be equally advantageous to both, and if we are wise we will leave our gunboats in the drydock, to which Lord Salisbury has just consigned them, and negotiate with the Americans as with friends and neighbors who wish us well."

A New Sealer.

A British schooner Sapphire, 124 tons, launched at Port Clyde, Nova Scotia, in 1884, has been purchased at Halifax by Capt. John P Cox, of this province. She will come around to this coast and engage in the seal fishery.

Sheriff Jarvis, of Toronto, died very suddenly on Sunday night last, of heart disease. He was 69, and had been Sheriff since 1853. The position is the richest gift at the disposal of the Ontario Government.

THE CASCADE DIVISION

To be Opened for Traffic by the 1st of June.

Messrs. Fee and Charlton, of the Northern Pacific, returned south by the Sound steamer to-day. During Mr. Fee's visit to the coast he has completed arrangements for a heavy tourist travel this season from the east. On reaching the Pacific slope they are to be looked after by Mr. Charlton and his assistants, so that their comfort and wants will be thoroughly attended to. Mr. Fee is strongly of the belief that the fourth clause of the obnoxious Interstate law, in so far as it relates to the Northern Pacific Railway, will not be operative. If the representations of his company are considered favorably by the Commissioners the old rates will at once be established to Victoria and all coast points.

Mr. Fee from Pasco Junction came over the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific, which is rapidly approaching completion. It is expected that a through train service on the direct line will be begun on the 1st of June, in time for the tourist travel. Mr. Fee pronounces the road bed on this division as possibly the best on the whole of the Northern Pacific system, and one over which the operating department will be greatly elated. The scenery through the Cascade mountains along the North Yakima and Green rivers is said to be very fine, such as will attract thither a great number of tourists and travelers crossing the continent. The completion of this line will give Seattle and Tacoma direct communication with eastern Washington Territory and Oregon without going the round about way of Portland and the Columbia river. It will also greatly lessen the distance from Victoria to eastern points.

Mr. Fee regards the completion of the Oregon and California railway as an event that will completely revolutionize travel on the coast, especially as that between San Francisco and the east and vice versa. Many regard the sea voyage as a pleasure, whilst a large proportion are averse to the uneasiness which sea sickness produces on the billious. Being enabled to reach 'Frisco by land will increase the volume of travel over the Northern Pacific very largely. He is hopeful of a bright future for the great American Northwest. The fine weather of to day completely charmed the visitors, and they leave with deepened impressions of our glorious climate and Italian skies.

PERSONALS.

From Friday's Daily.

Judge Vowell has gone to the interior.

Mr. H. Abbott has gone east on the line.

Mr. Louis Marks, of Nicola, is in the city.

Mr. James H. Ross, late of the Vancouver *News* is in Montreal.

Mr. Chas. L. Hanson, the fruit king rustler, is on his way to this city, to arrange for fall shipments to the east.

Mr. Reginald McDonald, of this city, a cadet in the Kingston Military College, was severely injured on the head by being struck with a spike, but is recovering.

The many friends of Capt. J. B. Harrison will be pleased to learn that he is out again after four months' confinement to his residence through illness.

Mr. A. G. Ryan, of this city, left to day by the Sound steamer and the Northern Pacific for a tour of the eastern cities and a trip to England. He expects to return to Victoria shortly.

From Saturday's Daily.

Judge McCreight is in the city.

Prof. Macoun is working in the neighborhood of Cedar Hill.

Dr. Dearden returned from Plumper's Pass last night on the Yosemite.

Hon. J. W. Trutch returned from the mainland on the Yosemite last night.

Mr. D. E. Brown, of the C. P. R., came down on the Yosemite.

Messrs. I. Van Volkenburgh, G. Robertson and W. Dufour came over from Vancouver last night.

Mrs. John Maclure, of Matsqui, was a passenger to-day from the mainland by the Yosemite.

Messrs. A. B. Gray, W. L. Cusack and Major Wilson came down from the mainland to-day.

Senator and Mrs. McInnes of New Westminster are guests this year at the Windsor, Ottawa, where a majority of the Liberals are domiciled for the season.

A. H. Dixon, the catarrh man of Toronto, has made a great hit in California. His suite of rooms in San Francisco are crowded daily; and he has also opened offices at San Jose and Sacramento, where he has been equally successful.

Mr. Harry Berry and Miss Harvie of New Westminster were made one twain a few days since. Both are well known in the Royal City where they are very popular. Many friends join in the wish that their journey along life's rugged path will be a happy, prosperous one.

Morse's Detective Agency.

Mr. J. Desy, ex-sheriff of Alameda Co., Cal., is in the city, having arrived from San Francisco on the last up trip of the Geo. W. Elder. He is here as a representative of Harry Morse's detective agency of San Francisco, and came armed with a warrant for the arrest of A. P. Clark, late proprietor of the Concordia theatre, charged with raising a cheque from $350 to $6350. Mr. Desy is in love with the city and its surroundings, and thinks the weather is just too lovely for anything. He will remain here until recalled by the detective agency. Morse's detective agency is a famous one and employs only those as detectives who have established reputations for integrity, shrewdness, tenacity of purpose, and who have had long experience and success in their calling. Discards the old maxim of "set a thief to catch a thief." The honest mind guided by an upright purpose, is surer and safer. Charges a reasonable per diem rate, and does not work for rewards. They are pernicious to the detective. In the estimation of this agency the working for a reward for the detection of crime is no less despicable than the crime itself. Does not undertake divorce cases under any circumstances, but is prepared to investigate all grades of crime against persons and property, murder, arson, depredations, theft, forgery and fraud.

Hoorah! We Own It.

In the course of a paper on "The Alpine Regions of Alaska," which Lieutenant H. W. Seton-Karr read before the Royal Geographical Society the other day, it was stated that Mount St. Elias, hitherto considered the highest mountain in North America, stood upon the ocean's ridge, from which it rose sheer to 20,000 feet—a mass of snow and ice from base to summit—the longest snow-climb in the world short of the Antarctic regions. Hitherto it had been supposed that Mount St. Elias stood exactly on the 141st meridian, which was the boundary line, but he had found that the summit was east of the meridian of longitude mentioned, and that therefore Mount St. Elias was in the British Empire. The lecturer ascended the mountain alone to above 6,900 feet, but was then forced to return, having attained what is claimed to be the highest climb above the snow-level hitherto recorded.

Chinese Generosity.

We believe the wealthy Chinese merchants have met the canvassers for the Jubilee Hospital in a liberal spirit. Several subscribed $100 each, and the total sum contributed by these foreigners is about $1,000.

TALK WITH WORKERS.

A Change Needed—False Report About the Labor Market.

Dunsmuir & Co. Fattening on the Competition Among the Poor.

[By one of Themselves.]

That people can be so wicked and untruthful as to falsely represent the state of the labor market here, is past belief, yet such is the case, as there are those who, in the face of the fact that hundreds of men are seeking employment, assert that skilled labor is in demand. It is known to every citizen of this province that there is

AN OVERPLUS OF WORKERS,

yet a cringing and subsidized press asserts that there is work for all. The Dunsmuir league seem to have banded together to reduce the condition of the white labor lower even than that of the Chinese. That this sort of a thing can go on unchecked is a wonder, and shows to what an extent the powers of the Dunsmuir dynasty have advanced. That the sway of these men is an enemy to progress no one can for a moment doubt, as their actions are such that the endeavors of honest men to gain a livelihood are abortive. Small capitalists, too, are debarred from obtaining a remunerative investment for their capital, as the few who assume to run the fortunes of this unfortunate section have taken unto themselves all the payable businesses, and

BY MONOPOLY

have made, and are making, fortunes. Still in the face of this we find that the organ which supports this monopoly asserts that small capitalists, skilled mechanics, and others, can here secure chances which could not be found elsewhere. That this assertion of a paid sheet is an unmitigated and stupendous falsehood, no one here for a moment doubts; but what of those in other sections of the country to which these lies penetrate? The glowing accounts are read and believed, and the result is that the already

OVERCROWDED LABOR MARKET

is constantly receiving fresh recruits. Unfortunately in many cases those who come here to seek employment are not in a good financial position, and after the expenses of travel have been paid but little remains, and they are obliged to accept the starvation wages offered. Skilled mechanics are compelled to take work as laborers, when they can get it, which is not often, the work which should be done by whites being in the hands of Chinamen. This overplus of labor, of course, works to the advantage of the

DUNSMUIR CLIQUE.

They can, when such keen competition exists among the laboring classes, offer just what pittance they see fit. The laborer has one alternative, take it or starve. That this country has vast resources, no one can dispute, but these resources are in embryo, and need time and capital for their development. The present monopolists are making princely fortunes. They of course do all they can to keep others out, and having the power of the Provincial parliament in their hands, they can hamper and annoy would-be investors to such an extent that investors look askance to anything which is likely to meet the disproval of these aristocrats. Meanwhile the state of the laboring classes is becoming

MORE AND MORE DEPLORABLE

and the promised relief "when the spring opens," has failed to cause, or at least, it has failed to benefit any but the pagan Chinese, who, as they work cheaper, are petted and looked after by Dunsmuir & Co. How long this is to go on, it is impossible to say, but the chances are that a revulsion of feeling will ere long manifest itself towards both the Chinese and their employers. Forbearance will in time cease to be a virtue, and the load which the working classes bear will be found too heavy, and it will be thrown off, and then those who so long kept them in bondage will find that the profits of falsehood and oppression will melt away. Let this change come, and the sooner the better.

WORKER.

Induction Service.

Rev. T. Gavin Thompson was inducted as minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Vancouver on Wednesday evening last. Mr. Thompson, who has labored faithfully in behalf of the church at Vancouver for the last two years, is a native of Campsie, Stirlingshire, Scotland. He is a graduate in arts of Glasgow University and studied theology in the Free Church College and afterwards in Knox College, Toronto. Since his ordination, he has occupied several important charges in Ontario. At the induction on Wednesday evening, Rev. Mr. Scoullar delivered an appropriate sermon, Rev. Mr. Fraser explained the steps which had been taken leading to the induction and addressed the pastor, and Rev. Mr. Tait delivered the charge to the congregation. At the close of the proceedings, Rev. Mr. Thompson was warmly congratulated by the members of the congregation.

Overland to San Francisco.

On the 1st of May the new time schedule of the California and Oregon railway goes into effect. The distance between San Francisco and Portland can be made in forty-two hours. There now only remains some 29 miles to complete the gap. The track is completed to the Klamath river. The south bound train will leave Portland daily at 4 o'clock p. m., passing through the famous Shasta Valley by daylight. The north bound train will reach Portland daily at 11 a. m. The Northern Pacific train leaves Portland at 6.15 on the same evening for Tacoma, and connects there with steamers for Seattle, Port Townsend, Victoria, B. C., and Vancouver. The rate between San Francisco and Portland has been fixed at $30, and $31 limited.

Our Mines.

Three quartz mining companies—the Island Mountain, B. C. M. & M. Co., and Hixon Creek Co.—have put in applications to the government for guarantees of $20,000 loans each, as provided under the act passed last session. Mr. James Champion, a California mining engineer of long experience, now at Barkerville, will examine each mine and report to the government. The applications cover the whole amount authorized by the act.

The Conference

Of the Methodist Church in this province will meet in this city on the 11th of May. The Rev. Dr. Williams, general superintendent of its affairs, is on his way to Victoria. He will visit several points in British Columbia, as well as the Northwest, ere he returns to Ontario.

The value of the cargo of lumber on board the American ship Wm. A. Campbell, now anchored off Moodyville awaiting the arrival of a tug to tow her to sea en route for Melbourne, Australia, is $12,741.34.

The bark Germania, Capt. W. H. De Wolfe, has arrived at Seattle, 17 days from San Francisco. On the down trip the Germania lost her rudder, and had to be steered by temporary means.

The first trip of the season on the Fraser was made by the Beliezna, which arrived at Westminster from Yale on the 19th.

NILSSON'S BEGINNING.

THE STEPPING STONE TO THE SINGER'S FUTURE CAREER.

A Young Violinist Accompanying Her Own Voice at a Village Fair—Laying the Foundation of the Great Prima Donna's Fortune.

In a little hut among tall pines on the estate of Count Hamilton, in Wexio, in Sweden, the hut, consisting of two rooms, belonging to a poor forester, on Aug. 20, in the year 1843, was born a little tow headed girl, the youngest of seven children, who never spoke unless especially questioned, but continually sang, trying to imitate the birds or the murmuring of the waters—in fact, obeying an inner impulse to imitate the great models of nature, never having heard anything else. The Sjoatchi (hamlet) of Snugge, to which the part of the forest belonged where she had first seen the light of day, was a few miles distant from Wexio, and the highest ambition of the poor children was to be able to get to the fair of Wexio and earn a few pence somehow in that great town of some 1,800 inhabitants. In order to reach that glorious result, little Christine, who had taught herself to play on a small fiddle which belonged to her elder brother, and which you can see any day you please in the magnificent mansion she has built for herself in South Kensington, entered into partnership with her brother, who was already her inferior as a violinist, and they started out together for the celebrated Wexio.

AT A VILLAGE FAIR.

On they went, per pedes apostolorum, until they reached, on their way, Ljung-by (by means village), where there was held a small fair, and where the young violinist accompanied her own voice in the few Swedish national songs she then had heard and retained in her precocious memory. With great pride she relates that this, her first open air concert, brought her the treasure of threepence half-penny, forewarning her of the untold wealth which awaited the children at the town fair. Thither, then, they repaired with all the courage that success, glory and money can give, and arrived a little tired, but hopeful, at the fair. There was suddenly a big audience, who wondered if the violin played Christine or Christine the violin. When the admiring crowd assembled it attracted the attention of Mr. Tornerhjelm, the provincial judge, who tried to find out, as every one of us would, what was the matter. Well, fortunately for the great singer, the judge, a man over six feet high, looked over the shoulders of the people at the little girl who formed the center of attraction; and then he saw and heard, over and above the scraping of the little fiddle, what he thought the sweetest and most enchanting timbre of voice he had ever heard before.

A highly educated man, and accustomed to read in the physiognomy of the people who were brought before him their character and probable capabilities, he spoke first to the boy, then to the little girl, and there and then laid the foundation of the great prima donna's fortune by the present of untold wealth—a sixpence. Christine, already frightened with the responsibility of carrying her Ljung-by funds, suddenly grown rich beyond her expectations, with great firmness insisted on their immediate return to the only place where so much money could safely be invested or deposited—their father's hut.

THE TOILET DEJOUR.

You can see in one of Christine's great salons the little skirt, which did not descend to the ankle, the toilet dejour of her first concert, minus the least bit of shoes or stockings, and the cherished portrait of two long pigtails "Gossa Father and Mother" in a rich gold frame, which cost more than a long series of concerts at that time could have brought her.

Although not quite so rich as she became hereafter, she returned with the first money earned with her first success in public to her father, who saw, real and alive, nine and one-half pence, the product of two concerts, in his daughter's little hand. Strange as it may appear, the great success and the great financial result remained for a few days without any further consequences; when, just as a second artistic journey was contemplated, the above-mentioned judge, who naturally had had some difficulty in unearthing the whereabouts of his small prima donna, came straight upon her father and asked him would he allow his honor the provincial judge to take temporary possession of the youngest child, and if she were found to be so intelligent and gifted as she was supposed to be, to give her the education which would perhaps make the name of little Christine somewhat better known. The father referred him to the mother, as every well bred father will, and the mother, with that abnegation that makes of motherly love the only reliable, never-to-be-found-wanting love in the world, instantly consented to separate herself from her child—a youngest child to boot—so long as that sacrifice could do the child any good. This little preliminary arranged, the first important step in Christine's life was made.—Louis Engel's "From Mozart to Mario."

New York Coachmen and Footmen.

It is getting to that pass that you can distinguish the degree of social standing of a person who keeps a coach by the size of the capes the coachman and footman wear. These extraordinary articles of parade uniform began modestly enough. They were simply big enough to make the wearers look odd. Now they have assumed the dimensions ascribed by the western wit to the Chicago girl's shoes, which he describes as number ones—one hide to each foot. The first capes imported into this country were on the shoulders of some of the ballet girls of an English comic opera troupe. Since the fashion invaded the stable the stage has scornfully discarded it.

In an uptown outfitter's you may find a gradatory collection of bearskin capes for coachmen. They are displayed upon wire dummies. The family coachman's size leaves just room for him to peep over the furry mound in front of him at his horses' ears. The sizes adapted to second coachmen allows the nose to become visible. The capes for coupe and hansom drivers give a view of the mouth. No capes as small as these are, however, tolerated in private families with any pretentions to gentility.

I came upon a footman one cold morning recently, standing like a petrification at a coach door. He wore a cape that spread out like a family umbrella. The tip of his nose was blue, however, and the moisture of misery was in his eye. A rude, small boy knocked his hat off with a snowball and jeered as him. As his cape prevented his seeing the hat when he stooped, I picked it up for him, and, after he had thanked me, remarked, that he looked comfortable in his furry furniture.

"I feel like a jolly, anyhow," he replied. "If I know the fellow that invented them, I'd"——

A lady came out of the shop and he went on duty like a machine, but with murder in its heart, if his eyes did not lie.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Ore Discovered by Electricity.

Leadville is excited over a new electric indicator that is used to determine the location, from surface observations, of underground mineral bodies. It is the invention of a prominent electrician of Boston, and is constructed upon the theory that the strong electric currents shown by large mineral bodies can be utilized to locate the latter. The machine is a simple affair, consisting of electrodes which connect with batteries in a box containing an electric needle. The influence of the electric subterranean currents upon the needle is supposed to indicate the presence of an ore body.—New York Sun.

Telegram code paper and envelopes have appeared in time to be mixed up with the cream of the hour.

CONTRADICTION.

I said to you No; and No—no—no!
You turned so white as you heard!
Whom else, in the world, would have loved me so,
And—taken me at my word!

But to you, Yes—yes—yes—I say!
Ah, now, that you cannot hear!
And now, that your eyes are turned away,
I beckon to bring you near.

Ah! as it goes in this world of ours,
There is always too much at stake,
We cannot guess at the thorns, for flowers,
Nor at joy, for the hearts that break!

—Mary Ange De Vere.

NEVER TO BE INTERVIEWED.

A Newspaper Correspondent Ordered to Interview President Arthur.

"Interview the president as to the probability of an extra session, and reasons therefor."

Such was the arbitrary command telegraphed from the managing editor of one of the leading newspapers of the country. The correspondent who received the senseless command simply answered:

"President refuses to be interviewed on any subject."

And the managing editor, thinking that he knew more about it than his correspondent, wanted to know if the latter had attempted to get a hearing, and entered into a controversy of some length about it.

When the celebrated Nutt-Dukes murder trial was terminated at Pittsburg a few years ago and Nutt was acquitted a prominent Pennsylvania newspaper management, believing that the city of Washington was absorbed with the trial, telegraphed its representatives there:

"Interview President Arthur, his cabinet and the principal diplomatists of Washington about termination of Nutt trial."

The correspondent was stunned for a few seconds. He hardly knew whether to accept the contents of the dispatches as the work of a punster about the office, or one of the arbitrary and senseless freaks of an editor. Reflection convinced him that the demand was given in sober earnestness. The absurdity of it was apparent at a glance. Neither the president nor members of the cabinet would express an opinion on the verdict of the jury, even though they had kept trace of the trial sufficiently close to do so intelligently and justly. The diplomatists knew nothing about the matter; and, if they did, would scrupulously refrain from making any comments, because the juries in the countries outside of this settle questions and the public swallow the result unmurmuringly.

Presidents of the United States never suffer themselves to be interviewed for publication upon any subject. The memory of the present generation of correspondents does not run back to the time when a president has authorized a person to quote him in the prints, or even talk for general information for the press. Occasionally a cabinet officer is interviewed, but almost invariably it is upon personal matters, as it is considered undiplomatic to be interviewed on impersonal matters, or in reference to subjects for official action. Frequently there are interviews published and credited to the president, but they are bogus. The only way in which the president can be quoted on current matters is through the third person.—Washington Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

Story of Washington Society.

There is a secret in Washington involving the name of a senator's wife of whom the following is told, as having occurred recently: The senator's wife in her round of visits called on a lady whose marriage within a year was one of the events tallied of in official society, on account of the high official position of her husband. The senator's wife, as the story goes, called on the lady's "day," and was received with much cordial politeness, as were all callers. In a little pause after the first salutations, the senator's wife said, "Is it true, Mrs. Blank, that you were a clerk in one of the departments before your first marriage; and did your mother keep a boarding house?"

The hostess proved equal to the unexpected assault, as she also proved herself a woman of good breeding—which cannot be said of her visitor.

"Yes," she replied, with perfect dignity and good temper, "it is true that I was a clerk in one of the departments before my first marriage. But my mother did not keep a boarding house. If she had I should have had a home and there would have been no necessity for me to be a clerk, you know."

The name of the senator's wife is the secret society people are just now trying to find out. The name of the woman who made the womanly answer is known and she is commended on all hands for courage and good sense. She is likely to be liked for herself rather than for the social position given by her husband's prominence.—Washington Cor. New York Tribune.

Spanish Private Postal Service.

The bankers and merchants of Barcelona and Madrid propose to start a private postal service, paying the government the postage on the letters carried. The reason given for this curious proposal is that robberies in the Spanish postoffices are so frequent that it is unsafe to transmit money through the post. In short, it is stated that the Spanish postoffice is in a terrible state of disorganization, and it is surprising that this state of things should have been ignored by successive ministries, all apparently solicitous to promote the industrial needs of the country. The civil departments of the Spanish administration, like the military departments, are overburdened with employes receiving very small salaries, and who are therefore got beyond the reach of temptation.—Boston Transcript.

Mixing the Speeches.

In the Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872 grave complaint was made that Democrat

The Weekly Times.

Victoria. Friday. April 29. 1887

POLITICS ACROSS THE LINES.

If reliance can be placed in the statements made by the leading press of the United States, party times are fast loosening in that country. It is very evident that faction fights are not as fierce, or as formidable as they were a few years ago. Americans no longer deem it that party loyalty demands that they should support the nominee of the party, whether he is good or bad, wise or unwise, and that they should stand by the party whether they approve of them or not. They are not to be deterred by an ill sounding nickname from voting as their individual judgment dictates. The mugwump is growing to be a power in the land, and he is not confined to a single party. Not only does the Republican vote for the Democratic candidate without hesitation when he approves of the principles he advocates, but the Democrat, when in his opinion the public good requires it, zealously works to secure the return of the Republican nominee. Then the political situation is complicated by the rapid rise of the labor party and the steady increase of the prohibitionist vote. The factors of the political problem are so numerous and the quantities so uncertain that it is a matter of great difficulty to arrive at even an approximate result. Who are to be the next presidential candidates and what are their chances appear to be hopelessly perplexing questions to the most sagacious and best informed of the party leaders. It would not be a matter of surprise if President CLEVELAND were again nominated as the Democratic standard bearer. It is well known that the Republican party is greatly divided. The Montreal *Star* is of the belief that no earthly consideration could induce large numbers of most respectable Republicans to vote for BLAINE, and SHERMAN does not find favor in the eyes of many of the most influential men of his party. These are the only two Republicans whose chances of nomination are as yet seriously discussed. The Republican party managers may have a more acceptable candidate in reserve, who, when he is brought out, may carry all before him. No one can even guess what may happen. In American politics it is often the unexpected that comes to pass, and the "dark horse" is as likely to win as any other. At this present moment, however, GROVER CLEVELAND seems the "favorite" among possible candidates for the Presidency.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

In an article on the Cowichan election, the Vancouver *Herald* endorses our contention that the government is responsible for the infamous amendment to the liquor license law passed during the late session. This amendment, it will be remembered, has special reference to Cowichan, where licenses had been refused by the licensing council. Our contemporary says:

"It is not easy to understand why a community should not take the first opportunity to express both in plain and forcible English any invasion of the rights of local self-government. It is true it would have been in effect censuring the government, for it is responsible for all legislation, whether public or private. The fact that the amendments were the work of private members does not relieve it of responsibility. It is in an especial manner responsible for public acts, because they are the sense of the electors embodied into acts of parliament and not to be tampered with, for the benefit of individuals. Changes sought for in public acts must come from those affected by them, and not from those who want to make gain out of them. Not only was the Licensing Court interfered with by the amendment, but it was set aside, and men responsible to nobody, but themselves and for their own gain, appointed to grant licenses. It is one of the most unprincipled attempts to defy public opinion that was ever heard of. A few men seemed to think that they own the province, and the people also, and want to use both for their especial benefit, without so much as saying with your leave. No government, worthy of the name, would have tolerated legislation of this kind. They are the guardians of the legalized rights of the community, and when they refuse or fail to protect them, they ought to step down and out. They knew that this was a gross violation of municipal law, and directed against a community, who were opposed to the issue of licenses for the sale of liquor in their midst. All that the Government does is to utter a protest through one of its members, and seems to consider in so doing that it has discharged its whole duty. It has done nothing of the kind, and evidently prefers to risk anything but office. Another invasion of municipal rights may take place at any time if they happen to stand in the way of the selfish schemes of those who can bring influence to bear on the House and the Government. *The people would do well to wake up and make their power felt, or they will be made the plaything of schemers and tyrants.*"

DOING TO MUCH.

Nobody, remarks the Hamilton *Times*, wants Mr. BLAKE to kill himself performing party work, and it would not be out of place for some confidental friend to tell him, at the very beginning of the session, that he might spare himself without doing the party the least harm. It is an old habit of Reform leaders to think that, to be well done, a thing must be done by themselves. Hon. GEORGE BROWN once entertained that notion, and some speeches five hours long were delivered in consequence of it. Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, when Premier, had charge of one of the most important departments (Public Works), and he used to keep better track of some of the minor departments than the Ministers did who were nominally in charge of them. This Mr. MACKENZIE's health was broken down, and Mr. BLAKE took the leadership. He made a habit of discussing every question so thoroughly that there was little or nothing to be said after he took his seat. This was a terrible labor for him, and it was not particularly agreeable to his supporters, many of whom would have been pleased to do a share of the work if Mr. BLAKE had left them anything to say. Mr. BLAKE had only to change his practice in their respect to spare himself and give other Reformers a chance to develop. Mr. GLADSTONE is leader of the Liberal party in the British House of Commons, but we do not find him making exhaustive speeches on all sorts of subjects. He leaves the burden of the routine work of leadership to Mr. JOHN MORLEY, who performs it very well, and when Mr. GLADSTONE is needed to make a great speech for a great occasion, he has a reserve of strength to draw upon. With such examples as these before him, Mr. BLAKE might see a way to retain the leadership without injury to his health, and the party would be all the better for the knowledge that there were other capable men in the party besides the leader.

VANCOUVER NEWS ITEMS.

The *News* says: The steamer Etta White has picked up the old Cowichan cable. She will lay the cable between Vancouver and Moodyville on Monday.

The Indian brass band at the Mission is getting along famously with its practicing. On Saturday night the band was out for practice and played a number of very pretty hymns which could be plainly heard on this side of the Inlet.

Mr. Samuel Greer was served on Saturday with a notice to the effect that the company had made application to the Supreme Court in chambers for a preliminary injunction to restrain him from cutting poles, removing wires or otherwise interfering with the operations of the company.

Work was commenced in the temporary workshops of the C. P. R. Saturday morning. The machinery is not all in place yet, but sufficient is set up to allow the most necessary work to proceed.

A petition was in circulation and largely signed at Vancouver, to retain Capt. White, of the Princess Louise, on the Vancouver-Victoria route.

A man working in the woods near English Bay has gone out of his mind and imagines that some persons are mixing gunpowder with everything he eats and that they are blowing poison through the keyhole of his door. The police will take him into safe keeping.

We regret to learn that work on the St. James church has been stopped by the architect on account of lack of funds. Also that the difficulty has arisen from some conflict of opinion between the Rector and the building committee as to the best means to be adopted for providing the sum required.

Mr. Northcott, who has been suffering in health for some time past, has been ordered by his medical adviser to take a trip to the east and remain there sometime to recuperate his system.

On Friday Doc. English, of Chilcotin, met with a most painful accident. While driving along Westminster avenue the horses took fright and began to run. When near the Presbyterian Church Mr. English jumped from the vehicle and had the misfortune to break his leg near the ankle.

A lot on Cordova street sold on Wednesday for $4,500.

EASTERN CANADA NEWS.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

OTTAWA, April 25.—The 22nd of June has been officially set apart by the Government, as the day for celebrating the Queen's Jubilee.

MONTREAL LAND LEAGUE.

MONTREAL, April 25.—At a meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish Land League yesterday p. m., the president read a cablegram stating that Wm. O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland*, would visit Canada and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for his reception.

GRIFFINTOWN AGAIN FLOODED.

The water in the river has been fluctuating all day yesterday and last night had an upper tendency. Ice is piled very high between Longueil and the Boucherville islands, and from an elevated position before dark last evening the ice appeared to be moving some miles down the river.

Two funerals took place in boats in Griffintown yesterday and the civic relief committee of aldermen were reported to be busy all day distributing relief. The distress among some of the poor families in the suburban districts is very great and many appeals for food were made yesterday and this morning.

FLOOD SUBSIDING.

MONTREAL, April 25.—The water of the St. Lawrence is slowly subsiding, but it is feared that the gorge may break at any moment and cause further damage.

ANOTHER TRAIN JUMPS A BRIDGE.

A Morrisburg dispatch of the 22nd states that a freight train on the Grand Trunk railway went over the bridge at Nash's Creek, near that town, last Friday morning. The engineer and fireman were instantly killed. The conductor and brakesman escaped. Thirteen cars were piled in the gorge of the creek, which was a foaming current at the time in consequence of the spring freshets. The loss will be very heavy.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

No Decision Yet Arrived at in Washington by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 25.—The report that the President has issued an order defining the protection of the seal fisheries to within one league of the shores of the Islands leased to the Alaska Commercial Company is without foundation. Secretary Fairchild states that no ruling has been made by the President on this question, and it was not probable that any decision would be reached before the last of the month. The trouble is to reconcile the claim of the Commercial Company for protection against sealers in the Eastern half of Behring Sea with the contention on the part of our government to keep American fishermen from following their pursuit outside a marine league from the shore line of the Dominion provinces.

Marriage in High Life.

The nuptials of C. B. Alexander of New York and Miss Hattie Crocker, only daughter of the railway king, Charles Crocker, of San Francisco, will be celebrated to-morrow morning in San Francisco. After the wedding the couple will visit Crocker's residence in Sacramento, after which they will go abroad for a trip. They will return to live in New York city. It is understood a handsome residence together with a check for a million which the bride is to have as a wedding present, is from her millionaire father.

Chinese Restriction Act.

It is reported that the amendments to the Chinese Restriction Act will include the abolition of issuing certificates to Chinese leaving the country. Nothing is said however about merchants crossing the Sound to attend to their business. The imposing of an entrance of $50 on each Chinaman coming into the country, no matter how often, is a step in the right direction and one which it is believed will effectually put a stop to Chinese immigration.

CANADA'S PARLIAMENT

First Session of the Sixth Parliament of Canada.

OTTAWA, April 15.—On the House assembling this afternoon Mr. Weldon (St. John), seconded by Mr. Gilmour, moved, "that the papers in the case of the Queens, N. B., election be read.

Sir John Macdonald supposed it meant that the papers should be taken as read.

Mr. Blake said no; he thought it would be necessary to follow up the papers with a motion.

The papers were then read by the Deputy Clerk, but were almost unintelligible from the broken English of the reader.

Mr. Weldon (St. John) said it was an important question whether a returning officer could set aside the wishes of the electorate, and he read a paper certified by Mr. Baird declaring that Mr. King had, to his knowledge, 1,191 votes, while he (Mr. Baird) had 1,130 polled for him. He believed that to be a correct statement. He read the law as it stands in regard to the duty of the returning officer. That law was distinct, and, while it remained law, should be enforced. The returning officer's duty was simply arithmetical.

Mr. Gilmore moved and Mr. Weldon seconded a motion—"That Returning Officer, John R. Dunn, of Queen's county, N. B., be instructed by telegraph to transmit at once to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the poll books, certified returns, ballots and other papers connected with the late election in that county."

Sir John concurred in the motion.

On the reading of Mr. Bowell's motion that a select committee be appointed to supervise the official report of the debates of the Commons for the present session, composed of Messrs. Baker, Bechard, Charlton, Colby, Davin, Desjardines, Ellis, Innes, McIntyre, Royal, Taylor, Tupper (Pictou) and Weldon (Albert), Mr. Blake objected on the ground that the government was endeavoring to strengthen itself by reducing the number of Reformers and adding more of themselves. There were now eight Ministerialists and five of the Opposition. He believed the work would be better done by a small committee than by a large. He asked the House, therefore, to remember the construction of the committees, substituting Mr. Scrivner for Mr. McIntyre, and adding Mr. Somerville, of North Brant.

Mr. Bowell agreed to this change, although he did not believe the names to have been altered in order to secure any advantage to the government.

Mr. Porter moved a reply to the speech from the throne in the regulation schoolboy style, entreating leniency for his shortcomings, and pathetically imploring the House to remember he was only a young member. His speech was a mild, congratulatory jubilee address, given with a fine regard for the Queen's English.

Mr. Weldon (Albert) seconded the motion, touching mainly on the fisheries question, and landing the present treaty with the United States.

Mr. Blake said he loved the reign of the Queen because it meant a reign of freedom and self-government, the one blot of which was on a portion of the United Kingdom where there was no government conceded to the wishes of the people, and it would be a grand jubilee if the system of local self-government were universally applied. In speaking of the speech from the throne, he said he had never read one which promised less. He hoped the result would be stronger than the statement.

Sir John Macdonald then indulged in a tarradiddle over the speech, dwelling particularly on the harmony between the government and the opposition on the matter, and the magnificent manner in which the present government had succeeded in developing the resources of the country.

OTTAWA, April 20.—The first debate of the season took place to-day. It was on the returning officers and franchise question brought up by the motion of the Hon. David Mills. The gazetting of members was also referred to. Sir John defended the government as did also Mr. Patterson, of Essex. Hon. Mr. Blake, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Thomas White and other prominent members took part, as did also several of the new members. Mr. Mills' motion was agreed to, ordering the attendance at the bar of the House of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery with the election returns, etc.

After the debate Sir John announced the election of Hodgetts, in South Victoria, and promising the Liberals 60 days to get at him, thereby showing his control of the Clerk of the Crown.

Mr. Blake said 30 days was enough to reach this several times appointed, several times resigning and several times returned partisan. The debate was of consequence only as showing it to be the most immoral election since Confederation.

Mr. Robert Watson, M. P., for Marquette, Man., has placed the following on the notice of motion paper:

That discontent has been created by reason of the policy of disallowance, and that the rights of the Province and the interests of Manitoba and the declared policy of the government all point to the propriety of no longer persisting therein. That an address be presented to the Governor-General, setting forth preceding resolutions, and praying His Excellency to be graciously pleased to effectuate the altered policy stated to the House of Commons on 5th February, 1884, and in pursuance thereof to leave to their operations any acts of the Local Legislature not otherwise objectionable which have been or may be passed for the construction of railway lines within the Province of Manitoba."

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

The Minister of Agriculture in his report says, that during the year over 122,000 emigrants arrived in Canada against 195,000 for the former year; actual settlers over 60,000. Of these landing over 2,000 were farmers. Assisted passages were given only to agricultural laborers and domestics. Few mechanics arrived. The total expenditure for emigration was $301,000. Quarantine, $121,000. The value of effects and cash brought by emigrants was 3½ millions.

Mr. Davin introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act and permit a second homesteading and in certain cases to allow settlers to leave homesteads to work without forfeiture; also to permit squatting on school and Hudson's Bay Co. with compensation to the owners from the government.

Sir John introduced a bill to establish the new department of trade and commerce.

Mr. Royal presented the petition of the Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Carillon railway, asking for $75,000.

Delegations continue to reach Ottawa to interview Sir Charles Tupper on the tariff.

The government will not give aid to jubilee celebrations anywhere. Reviews must be at the expense of the battalions.

The salaries of revising officers is not yet fixed. $41,000 has already been paid out.

The Department of Agriculture reports show a large increase of patents last year over the previous year.

The minister states his intention to start experimental farms in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories this year.

The Department of Agriculture give the following total population of Manitoba 108,640, of which the whites are 95,455.

The Customs Department will cancel the order recently passed changing the regulations governing the examination of travelers' baggage.

Enquiry into the matter in governmental circles elicits the information that it is pretty thoroughly understood that the Dominion Government and Canadian Pacific have come to an understanding, and that monopoly in Manitoba will be continued. Assurances that were not kept are said to have been given the Grand Trunk in this matter.

OTTAWA, April 21.—Mr. Charlton introduced an amendment to the Seduction bill, which, being seconded by Peter Mitchell, invoked loud laughter.

The Premier introduced a bill to establish a department of trade and commerce. He said he would make explanations later when it was proposed to rearrange the different departments. The second reading was fixed for Friday.

Replying to Mr. Mitchell, Hon. Mr. Foster said the correspondence regarding the fisheries would be brought down Friday or Monday.

The report of weights and measures and agriculture were presented. The latter brings the figures down to the end of the year. The report gives many interesting relating to immigration, quarantine, patents and statistics. Reference is made to the outbreak of pleuro pneumonia at Point Levis, to the quarantine and complete suppression after the slaughter of 200 animals and the destruction of everything with which they had come in contact. The sacrifice prevented the spread of the ruinous disease and also prevented Canada from being placed on the black lists of other countries. It caused an unforeseen expenditure of $60,000.

The total expenditure on immigration account for the year was $300,919 for immigration and $121,155 for quarantine. The value of effects and cash brought in by immigrants was nearly three millions and a half, while the cost to the country for each settler was $4.36 as against $18.83 in 1883.

Mr. Casey gives notice for copies of the commission, or other documents, of Sir Alexander Campbell, as representative of Canada at the Colonial Conference, London, and if any instructions were given him.

The premier gave notice of a bill respecting representation of the Northwest Territories in the Senate.

In the Senate Mr. Smith announced that when the House met after recess a leader would be selected.

On the highest authority it is learned that there is no truth whatever in the statement regarding Salisbury's dispatch offering a settlement to the States by reverting to the old condition of affairs without pecuniary indemnity.

Mr. Prefontaine will ask if the Toronto police magistrate refused to endorse the warrant of a Quebec judge for the arrest of Sheppard, editor of the *News*.

The report of railways and canals presented summarizes the financial relations of the government and the Canadian Pacific. The length of railways owned and operated by the government is 1190 miles, the Intercolonial covering 866 miles. The working of roads entailed a loss of $190,637 in the year, $106,042 being on the Intercolonial. The amount of subsidies voted to railways by parliament amounts to over $1,500,000, about half of which was paid at the close of 1886. The plans of the St. Clair tunnel were approved in November.

The annual report of the Minister of Militia, which has just been laid before Parliament, shows that in the Dominion there are twelve military districts, four in Ontario, three in Quebec, and one each in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. The strength of the force on the 31st December, 1886, was as follows: Ontario, 17,055; Quebec, 11,885; New Brunswick, 2,506; Nova Scotia, 3,646; Manitoba, 1,391; British Columbia, 270; Prince Edward Island, 617; military schools or colleges of gunnery, 860; total, 38,233. According to the several branches in the service they are classified as follows: Cavalry, 1,987; field artillery, 1,440; garrison, 2,345; engineers, 179; infantry, 3,223. The expenditure upon the service during 1886 was $1,178,653; the expenditure consequent upon the Northwest rebellion was $2,851,895, making a grand total of $4,030,554. The total pension expenditure was $24,788.

OBITUARY.

Number of Deaths—An Old Pioneer Takes His Departure.

J. McLaren, formerly a resident of Wellington, was killed by choke damp with fourteen other miners when making an attempt to save the lives of imprisoned miners, at a coal mine in the Indian Territory. He was a member of Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F.

W. W. Pettigrew, of Nanaimo, fell suddenly to the ground on Thursday, and died same night. He was a native of Glasgow and 33 years of age.

Rev. W. B Culyer, for two years missionary at Bella Bella, and recently residing in Nicola for the benefit of his health, died a few days ago at the latter place. Finding himself sinking, he was about to start to his old eastern home but death intervened at the very beginning of the journey. He leaves a wife and two children.

On Sunday, April 15th, when the steamer Belle was off Cape Lazo, Robert Thomas Cliff fell overboard and was drowned. The body has not been found. Deceased was a logger, residing in Comox, and brother of Mr. S. Cliff, of the Lorne Hotel, Comox. He was a native of Gunstone, Staffordshire, Eng., aged 45 years, came to the province in 1862 and was well known in this city.

The funeral of the late Thomas Harris was one of the largest ever seen in Nanaimo. Deceased was a great favorite with everybody, and grief on account of his death is universal in this city.

James Gowdie, a well-known pioneer of this city, died at his residence on Blanchard street, near Fort, on Saturday evening, aged 77 years. He was a native of Stromness, Orkney Islands, and came to Fort Vancouver as a blacksmith for the H. B. Co. in 1827, and to Victoria with Sir James Douglas at the time this port was founded. Mrs. Greig of Saanich and Mrs. Meecham, formerly of Cariboo are daughters of the deceased.

Cabinet Representation.

The gallery correspondent of the Montreal *Herald* writing from Ottawa in discussing the probability of Cabinet representation being given the Northwest which on account of its being all but a unit for the Conservatives is fairly entitled to one, mentions the name of Mr. R. Cunn Baker of this city as a most likely man. The names of Messrs. J. A. Mara, N. F. Davin, W. B. Scarth and A. W. Ross are mentioned in political circles. Failing to grant the request for Cabinet representation, it is believed that some other arrangement will be perfected whereby the voice of the people will be brought more directly to the notice of the Cabinet than at present.

Coming to British Columbia.

It is announced that the Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, will visit British Columbia during the recess. The Hon. John Carling purposes visiting the Northwest after the session, in connection with the selection of a site for the experimental farms. It is possible he will extend his trip to the coast.

EAST COAST ISLANDS.

Valdez Island Accurately Described and Outlined.

Its Agricultural Capabilities—Fish and Timber Resources.

This island is situated at a conspicuous point on the east coast, 20 miles north of Comox, is about 30 miles long from Cape Mudge to the northern extremity, and from 6 to about 9 miles in breadth. It is marked on the chart as being one island, but I have made discoveries of

TWO PASSAGES

of water flowing from Johnston Straits through the northern portion of the island and running about an easterly course to Berge Narrows, a distance of about 10 or 12 miles and from midway of the same passage there was another small and dangerous passage running directly northeast to Calm Channel, thus dividing the island into three separate parts. There were numerous coves and bays in these newly discovered passages. There is also a chain of small lakes on the island not marked on the chart. These lakes commence about half a mile back of Village bay, and run in a northerly course, having an average breadth of about one mile and a half and about 8 miles in length. Speckled trout are plentiful in these lakes, and are also found in the streams flowing into the lakes.

THE NORTHERN REGION

of Valdez Island was found hilly and well clothed with a dense green forest of valuable timber. On the sides of the hills, and at the heads of bays, and on the borders of lakes, there are in the aggregate great quantities of excellent Douglas pine and Menzies fir, which is found in sufficient bodies to warrant its manufacture into lumber. This island is also possessed of a fine specimen of spruce, red cedar and white pine, which is found of a merchantable size and found along the borders of streams and up the inlets and bays. It is of easy access for logging purposes, and considerable of it has apparently been located, for stakes were often seen along the coast.

HARBORS.

Gowland and Drew harbors afford good shelter. Drew harbor is situated at the northeast side of the island, and is about six miles north of Cape Mudge. It is sheltered by a peninsula, or a long strip of land expends around the north astern side of the harbor, and is covered with a growth of coarse bunch grass, and also a scattering growth of shade trees. The point is about two miles and a half in length, and of an average breadth of about two hundred yards, and forms a perfect breakwater to the land-locked harbor, which is a magnificent sheet of water, about two miles and a half in length by one to two miles in width. The water is deep, and once in the shelter is perfectly safe, and a convenient depth of water for anchorage may be found in almost every part of it, while it is accessible for small and large vessels at all stages of the tide.

LUMBERING OPERATIONS

in this section of the country are chiefly carried on by Mr. James Miller, an enterprising gentleman, who works about ten or twelve head of oxen and also affords employment to from six to twelve men. At his logging camp, which is established at Drew harbor, a considerable tract of timber land has been purchased by Mr. Miller, and logging is carried on on an extensive scale. Rafts of logs are towed away by steamers containing four to eight hundred thousand feet. Some of these logs are of an immense size, and are of various kinds of timber. Much of the timber is close grained, tough and durable, and useful for various purposes; considerable of it is cut and manufactured into lumber of all sizes and shapes, and it has few equals for frames and house building. This lumber is cut from fir logs, and is often used for ties and bridge timbers, and especially adapted for ship building purposes. It is also desirable and equally well adapted for spars or masts, on account of its great durability as well as its extreme toughness.

AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING LANDS.

The chief arable tracts are found at the southeastern portion of the island. A margin of low and tillable land is found in tracts of from forty acres upwards to 200 acres in extent, which could be reclaimed and made productive. The soil in parts is rich and in color is a brownish black surface soil, varying from two to over four feet in depth and containing a large proportion of decayed vegetation. It produces an abundant growth of nutritious grass. Rich black loam appears in various places on the island. There are also several hundred acres of alder bottom, and also tracts of comparatively close growth of spruce and alder trees. There are also small tracts of open meadow land, in extent of twenty acres and upwards to over a hundred, which affords good pasturage and is available for agricultural purposes. A portion of this land is convenient to the coast and of easy access to the harbors of the island.

THE SOIL ON THIS ISLAND

varies in different localities. A considerable portion of the land was gravelly, and in some portions covered with a mixture of timber. Gravelly soil through this region is generally suitable for fruit culture, and in other sections gravelly land is generally cleared and utilized for grazing purposes. This section of the island has a gradual slope to the coast and harbors, which afford good drainage. The points and banks produce an abundant growth of nutritious wild grass and pea-vines. Good browsing and grazing for stock is found through the thinly wooded sections of the island. There are

SEVERAL PRE-EMPTION CLAIMS,

and the settlers are all well satisfied with their claims and are constantly improving their locations. Some portions of these claims are open grass land, and if once drained would be ready for the plough. The soil is generally a dark brownish rich loam, and in places over four feet in depth, and is very fertile and susceptible of the highest cultivation. There are other tracts of arable land in this region of equal fertility awaiting the woodman's axe and the plough. Game on the island is exceedingly plentiful. White-tailed deer were often seen bounding away through the timber and were found very abundant on the hills and in the wooded ravines. Partridges and grouse are numerous, and a habitant of the thick timber, among the groves of spruce and fir. The ruffed grouse or partridge is frequently heard drumming in the thickets of wild rose bushes and crab-apple and alder bottom land. Ducks and geese are also plentiful in the lakes and bays along the coast.

FISH SOURCES.

The waters surrounding Valdez and adjoining islands abound with the most valuable varieties of fish. Salmon are caught in unlimited quantities along the coast and principally in the rivers. Smaller salmon of excellent quality frequent nearly all the larger streams in the spring, and a much larger, though inferior kind in the fall of the year. Silver salmon are also abundant at certain times of the year, and are often caught in bays and in coves near rapid water which is caused by the ebb and flow of the tide. Halibut, black, brown, and red cod are plentiful at the northern islands of the coast. Halibut are quite common and easily caught by experienced fishermen. Oil producing fish of several varieties frequent these waters, and immense shoals of dogfish feed along the coast and are numerous in the channels among the islands. The shark is also another oil producing fish. Herrings run in shoals of millions, porpoises are often seen and blackfish or finbacks are numerous. Seals abound in the waters along the islands. Whale oil is another product, though whale fishing is not carried on extensively. This is certainly one of the most highly favored regions in the country for the Indians, who were occasionally met within cozy, sheltered nooks and bays with splendid beaches, having abundant supplies of food conveniently near.

D. H. McNEIL.

Victoria, B. C.

ACCEPTABLE NEWS.

Suspension of Section Four of the Interstate Law.

A Washington dispatch, of the 23rd, announces the suspension by the Interstate Commerce Commission of clause four of that act for seventy-five days subject to revocation, and with the proviso that intermediate rates shall not be raised above those in force on the 20th inst. This order applies only to the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and St. Louis & San Francisco lines.

In the official statement accompanying its order for the temporary suspension of the fourth clause in the case of the transcontinental road, the Interstate Commerce Commissioners say it is earnestly engaged in considering the course to be finally adopted regarding the section referred to. All persons are entitled to present facts and arguments. The commission will receive affidavits as to facts, and printed or written arguments, which should be presented without delay.

Referring to the suspension order and its general effects on transportation rates, the Portland *Oregonian* says the railroad people were particularly pleased, and instead of feeling sorry for themselves transferred their sympathy without delay to the Canadian Pacific, the Pacific Mail and to ship owners. Several of the railway agents in Portland have stated that the rates of the old transcontinental association would be adopted. These were based on long experience and a desire to do justice to all business enterprises, without an unjust tax on consumers. Few complaints were ever heard about their rates, and it would hardly be possible to devise a tariff which would give like general satisfaction. The impression prevails that a rate of $1.50 per hundred on wool to Boston will be named, and about $1 a hundred on salmon. It is thought that $1.50 for wool will prevent any going by sea, and that the Canadian Pacific cannot afford to make a lower rate.

The *Oregonian* thinks that there will be time enough in the seventy-five days of the suspension of section four to get most of the wool of Oregon and Washington to an eastern market.

As this order affects transportation rates to Portland and Sound ports it will also be felt here. It is certain low rates will again be adopted, which will be to the advantage of importers and consumers throughout the province. The representatives of the Canadian and American routes are yet without any definite instructions. These will be to hand no doubt shortly, thereby enabling shippers and importers how to act.

The Wreckers.

The wreckers' apparatus arrived by the City of Chester from San Francisco last night and was this morning cleared at the customs, the duty paid being a large sum. They were speedily placed on board the C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Maude, which boat has been hired at a sum said to be in the neighborhood of $100 per day until the work of floating the Mexico is completed. Active operations will be begun at once and the vessel floated with all haste.

The following dispatch was this afternoon received from Ottawa. It was addressed to a well known citizen of Victoria, who has a thorough knowledge of navigation on the St. Lawrence, and the upper lakes, as well as being familiar with wreckings:

"American wreckers cannot operate in Canadian waters unless by special permission given by the custom department, which is never given when Canadian wreckers can be obtained.

(Signed) J. A. CHAPLEAU.

Mr. Chapleau is Secretary of State, from whose department the dispatch came. It is asserted by some that there are no wreckers in British Columbia, nor is the necessary apparatus at hand wherewith to undertake such heavy work as the raising of the Barnard Castle and the Mexico. The insurance on these vessels is carried in British offices. Lloyd's representative in this city is acting under instructions from those underwriters who are determined to have both vessels afloat as soon as possible. The property is a valuable one and an effort is being made to save it.

The statement in Shylock's letter in yesterday's TIMES that 20 per cent of the duty paid by these wreckers on a former occasion was refunded by the Collector of Customs here, we are assured is not correct. The Collector acts strictly on the instructions received by him from Ottawa in all such cases. There is a law regulating these cases, and beyond it we cannot go.

The O. R. & N. Lease.

Nothing definite has yet been made known concerning the lease of the above company to the Union Pacific. While it seems almost to be a fact that a lease practically has been consummated, there may yet be a slip says the *Oregonian*. A little over three years ago, a well known officer of the O. R. & N. in this city received a letter from the then president of the company, informing him that the property of the company would be turned over to the Northern Pacific April 1st, 1884, requesting him to get everything in readiness for the event, and expressing the hope that his relations with President Harris would be as pleasant as they had been with the writer of the letter. The lease to the Northern Pacific at that time seemed more near at hand than does the lease to the Union Pacific to-day; yet it did not materialize. But then the Northern Pacific did not need the independent outlet so bad as the Union Pacific needs one now.

A Wrangal Lady.

Mrs. F. E. Young, of Fort Wrangel, left by the Geo. W. Elder for San Francisco on Sunday. This lady has resided in Alaska for a number of years. Both herself and husband are in charge of an Indian training school at Fort Wrangel. They have the largest farm in that country, and quite likely the only one that is cultivated. A carpenter shop is connected with the school where the male members are taught the wood carvers' art; also several other industries in which all are kept busily employed. A very neat paper is published by the scholars, in which all of the writing, type setting and corrections are made by the Indians. It is issued monthly and called the *Glacier*. It is now in the third year of its existance.

It is believed that the government will modify its plans on account of the Gladstone attacks with which it is threatened.

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Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 250 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats and under cultivating which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A good dwelling, out houses, stables, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a dairy and there is a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Patrick Farrer, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Pell & Co., Victoria. mar27 D&W

FOR SALE.—An Acre Lot, with comfortable house containing two rooms, also Stable on Fernwood road, between Rockland avenue and Burnside Road, about 20 minutes' walk from Post Office. Price $1,250. Also for sale, 100 acres splendid farming land at Metchosin. For particulars apply to owner, Mr. Wm. Fraser, Metchosin, or to Messrs. Pell & Co., Victoria, Vancouver Island. mar27 D&W

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 29, 1887

Death of Dr. McCaul.

Rev. Dr. McCaul, late President of University College, Toronto, died on Saturday morning 16th inst. Dr. McCaul was born in Dublin in 1807, and was educated at Trinity College, where he graduated with the highest honors in classics. For some time he filled the position of classical tutor in that institution, and in 1838, on the invitation of Dr. Harley, then Archbishop of Canterbury, accepted the principalship of Upper Canada College. In 1843 he became the president and professor of classics, logic, rhetoric and belles lettres in King's College, which by the Act of 1849 became the University of Toronto, and was freed forever from sectarian control. From that time up to the date of his retirement from all literary work, Dr. McCaul uninterruptedly filled the chair of classics in the university, of which for some years he was also the president. He was a classical scholar of world-wide reputation, and the author of numerous treatises on Greek and Latin literature. His wife, who is the daughter of the late Hon. Justice Jones, and three sons and th daughters, survive him.

A Splendid City.

Says the Toronto *Presbyterian Review*: Let us glance at the work in these new fields, beginning with our newest field, British Columbia. It is a cause for deep gratitude that our work there is making progress with a wonderful rapidity. We have now a presbytery there, and that presbytery as may be seen from the report of its meeting in another column is doing its work with great energy and success. New Westminster has now the Rev. Thomas Scouler, formerly of Hamilton, as its minister, and he has entered upon his work under the happiest auspices. Already Vancouver has undertaken to stand alone and to be self-supporting, thanks to the faithful and devoted labors of the Rev. T. J. Thomson, whose name is familiar to our readers through the events connected with the burning of the city. Vancouver, it may be said, has been purified by fire and gives promise of rising out of its ashes a splendid city and one of which we trust it may be said the Lord is there.

Pushing the Work.

The *Post-Intelligencer* says: The railroad contracting firm of Thomas Earle & Co. have established a general office in the basement of the Post Building, in the room formerly occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co. and the First National Bank. Mr. Perry, a member of the company, stated yesterday that they already had sixty men at work clearing the right of way on their thirty-mile contract, and that the number would be increased from day to day as new camps can be established. During the months of June and July they expect to employ between four and five hundred men. The first camp is established on the shores of Lake Washington, six miles this side of the mouth of Squak Slough. They will establish three or four more camps further along during next week. Early in May they will commence crowding the grading and push it right through.

Marriage Bells.

At Christ Church Cathedral, on Thursday night last, Mr. Robert J. W. Atwood, clerk with D. E. Campbell, druggist, Fort street, was united in marriage with Miss Laura Bentley, adopted daughter of Mr. Farr, of the mainland. The bride was supported by Miss Leech, while the groom's best man was Mr. Reginald Nuttall. The wedding was quietly conducted, only a few intimate friends and relatives being in attendance. The happy young couple have the best wishes of a host of friends on their new departure in life.

In our Saturday's edition an error was made in the name of Mrs. H. A. Berry, now of Vancouver, who was married in the Royal City last week. The maiden name of that lady was Miss Howay and not Harvie, as printed by us.

The Iron Industry.

Quite a revival has recently taken place in this industry in eastern Canada. New companies are being organized in every province to embark in the manufacture of iron and developing our mineral resources. The Montreal *Star* has devoted considerable attention to the subject. In its issue of the 16th inst., it states that the International Mining, Smelting and Manufacturing Company of Winnipeg propose to start charcoal blast furnaces, and the Moss Bay Iron and Steel Co., of Workington, Eng., have announced their intention to establish branch iron works on the coast of British Columbia. Fully a dozen companies are organizing and when it is known that a blast furnance costs from $300,000 to $400,000 it will be understood that these blast furnaces would represent a large capital.

Generous Donors.

Referring to the munificence of Sir Donald A. Smith and Mr. George Stephen in offering, conditionally, to contribute the sum of $1,000,000 to the Montreal hospital, the Toronto *Globe* says the action of these men needs no comment, for it will be appreciated. Their benefactions to public objects are already large, and the whole Dominion will share Montreal's pride in possessing two such great-hearted citizens.

It is whispered that had the whites of Victoria subscribed more liberally to the funds of the proposed Jubilee Hospital the Chinese contribution would have been at least double the sum they have agreed to donate, namely, $1000. This is said to be a fact.

Australian Mail Subsidy.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 23rd inst. says: The question of the United States government subsidy to the Australian mail service is again attracting attention here. When the present contract expires, strong efforts will be made to have the mails carried over the Canadian Pacific road. The Australian trade is now $10,000,000 annually in favor of this country, and merchants of San Francisco view with alarm the possibility of losing this trade. They trust some action will be taken by the United States to increase the subsidy.

Odd Fellows' Anniversary.

The 26th of April being the anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in America, the members of the fraternity in the city will dine at Young's restaurant to-night. In view of the excursion and picnic on the 24th of May, in aid of the Jubilee Hospital, the Odd Fellows have refrained from celebrating the anniversary with the customary *eclat*; nevertheless a pleasant social evening will be passed. On the 24th, the Island Railway will be taxed to its utmost to carry the excursionists, and the management will be wise to make its arrangements accordingly.

A Popular Officer.

Dr. Eberts, house surgeon in the Winnipeg Hospital, prior to leaving that city for Nanaimo, was presented with an address by students attending the hospital class of the Manitoba Medical College. The address was handsomely engrossed by one of the members of the clinical class and signed by all the students of the last and present session. Dr. Eberts acknowledged his gratification in a neat, brief speech.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

The Wanzer Lamp and Cooker—A Really Good Article.

Who has not heard of the manufacturing firm of Messrs. R. M. Wanzer & Co., Hamilton, Ont.? Wherever the English language is spoken, wherever people habit themselves in garments, there ever will be found the name of Wanzer and his famous sewing machines. Not satisfied with the fame and fortune the firm achieved in their sewing machines, they have lately patented and are now manufacturing a lamp superior to anything else in the market, known as the "Wanzer Lamp," of fifty candle power, whose special merits are that it is non-explosive and can be rolled around the floor, when lighted, with perfect and absolute safety. Or should the lamp by accident fall the light will go out instantly, thus preventing the possibility of an explosion. No chimney, or glassware of any kind, is used in connection with the lamp. A shade, or globe, can be used if desired. The combustion is perfect; there is no smoke or offensive odor whatever, nor any crustation of the wick. This lamp will last many years. The flame is steady; the light clear as that produced by gas, brilliant and of great power. The consumption of oil is less than by the ordinary style. Another important feature in this connection is the fact that all classes of refined petrolum can be utilized. The heavier the oil is in its specific gravity and fire test, the lasting burning properties are much greater than in lighter oils. This makes a cheap grade of Canadian oil superior to that of American, and will effect a great saving in the cost of the oil necessary for use. It is elegant in appearance. The oil well is separate from the rest of the lamp, and the cold air caused by the fan keeps it constantly cool. The fan works on the principle of a clock, and is perfection in its mechanism. In addition to the lamp being an illuminator, a contrivance has been invented whereby it can be turned into a cooking stove, either for the preparation of coffee, tea or dinner for a family of, say, six persons. The expense of cooking such a meal will not be over a couple of cents. The cooker consists of four compartments which according to the size of the family can be run by one or two lamps, each lamp burning no more than a pint of oil in twelve hours. The cooking is entirely done by steam, generated in a small thin vessel under the pan, which is simply a reservoir to keep the steam generator supplied with water as it boils away. The steam passes up the tube into the cooking drum, in which the tight kettles are placed and completely surrounded with live steam, and meats, cereals, puddings or other food are cooked in a true scientific way, without exposure to air, water or steam, thus preserving all the flavor and juices, and obtaining the best possible results. Among the advantages of the Cooker are that a whole dinner can be put in at once, and left alone until ready to serve. The meal may be kept hours without spoiling. No steam or odor escapes, and it saves nearly one third of the food that is lost by the ordinary methods, all the nutriment, richness and flavor of the food being retained. These are only a few of the merits of the invention; many others will suggest themselves to any one who tests the apparatus or sees it in operation. It is stated that the Messrs. Wanzer are perfecting a system by which these lamps can be utilized in heating dwellings. Mr. T. W. Fletcher, Fort street, has been appointed agent for the sale of these articles, which are such as will commend themselves to every householder in the land.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A Large Shipment of Sugar and Wool to go East via the C. P. R.

A San Francisco dispatch, of the 23rd inst., says: The Canadian Pacific to-day made a shipment of 810 bags of sugar from this city to St. Paul, and 23,780 pounds of wool for Boston. The freight goes by the steamer Walla Walla to Vancouver, the terminus of the road. This is the first shipment of any consequence that has left this city for the east since the Interstate commerce law went into effect. The rate on sugar, as charged by the Canadian Pacific, is $2.24 per 100 pounds, which is two cents less than the rate of any other transcontinental railroad on the same article. The rate on wool shipment shows about the same difference.

The Conquest Arrives.

H. M. S. Conquest arrived at Esquimalt last night about 10 o'clock. The Conquest is a steel corvette, cased with wood, of 2380 tons and 2670 horse power. She was commissioned at Devonport in 1885 for the Pacific station with the following officers: Captain, Chas L Oxley; Lieutenants, Richard J Symonds, Ebenezer Rae, Richard A Gwynn, John Martin; Nav. Lieut., Wm H Maunsell; Lieut. Mar., Chas Clarke; Chaplain, Rev. Matthew R L Onslow, M.A.; Staff Surgeon, Albert C Queenly; Paymaster, Montagu B Williams; Staff Engr, John Johnson; Sub Lieut, Chas Mure; Asst. Paymaster, Robt E Smith; Engineer, Samuel Aston; Asst Engineer, E.J Swinney; Gunner, Robt T J Noble; Boatswain, Jas Kirby; Carpenter, Wm H Hawkins. The Conquest went out into the Straits this morning and engaged in gun practise.

Canada's Coal Fields.

Throughout the Dominion are scattered 97,000 square miles of coal fields, containing at a low estimate 100,000,000,000 tons of coal. These beds are in the Maritime provinces, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. In 1885 the collieries at Wellington and Nanaimo produced 360,000 tons of excellent coal, which was shipped to San Francisco and Honolulu, or consumed in the Province. Great ligultic coal beds have been found along the valleys of the Saskatchewan and the Souris rivers. In Nova Scotia there are three distinct coal basins, Cape Breton, Pictou, and Cumberland. The Sydney mine in Cape Breton was begun in 1785, and has been in constant operation since. During the past year 1,430,000 tons of coal were shipped from Nova Scotia.

Smuggled Tobacco.

The sub-collector of customs, Mr. R. Hunter, last night seized a box of tobacco which was being taken from Bowman's stage by one of the men of H. M. S. Triumph, to a shop on Government street. The stage had just arrived from Esquimalt, the blue jacket having boarded it a short distance on this side of that place. The stage and horses were seized and taken for safe keeping to the Transfer Co.'s stables, but were released this morning. The driver was ignorant of the contents of the box. The tobacco was brought from the south during the recent voyage of the Triumph by the captain's coxswain, who has certainly got himself into a pickle both with the ship's and customs officers.

The Foster Mine.

Mr. Wm. Wilson returned, from the mainland yesterday morning. He informs us that the Foster mine will get fairly in operation this week. The machinery was started about two weeks ago as a test, and was found to work satisfactorily, but before beginning to operate permanently several large tanks had to be built. These have now been completed, and work is expected to go on without further interruption. The results of the first crushing will not be known for several weeks.

FROM ALASKA.

The News by the Ancon—Great Mining Developments, Etc.

The Ancon brought 300 tons of freight from Alaska, composed as follows: 696 sacks of guano, 915 barrels of oil from Killisnoo, and 100 bales of deer skins from various ports.

The Port Townsend correspondent of the *Post Intelligencer* sends to that journal the following items of news from the Northern Territory:

MINING PROSPECTS.

The past winter has been the severest known in many years. Mr. J. G. Hammond, an old and well-known mining engineer, reports that the outlook for the summer is better than he has ever seen, even in the palmiest days of California. In the immediate vicinity of Juneau many ledges have been discovered that appear to have well-paying ores. The range in width is from a few feet up to six hundred. The quartz is generally of a character that is easily worked. The quartz is soft and easily crushed; some of it is free-milling, and some contains a large percentage of chlorides.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE WORTH

per ton runs from $2.50 up to $50. These are located low down, some at the very edge of tide water. Although but little prospecting has been done higher up, on account of the snow and ice, yet many rich leads are reported, and some were found while "stripping" off the surface earth in placer mining. The leads higher up are the richer. In fact, in almost every gulch can be found croppings of gold.

TWO SAWMILLS WERE STARTED

up this month, and are turning out a considerable quantity of lumber. Buildings are being erected in the town and Juneau bids fair to have a building boom this summer, as materials are quite plentiful.

THE SILVER BOW BASIN

mine had a new stamp mill erected and started into operation on the 1st inst. The proposed tunnel of the Union and Alaska Mining Company was surveyed recently. It will be 800 feet long and eight feet square. At the east end of the tunnel will be placed a 60 horse power air compressor for the operation of four drills. At the outer end will be erected a large ore bin, and also one back of the mill, the two to be connected by a tramway 2800 feet long. The work is now well under way.

DOUGLAS ISLAND.

The Treadwell Mining Company is taking out a large quantity of mineral. The average worth per ton is $15. A large number of miners are engaged night and day. The tunnel extends back nearly 600 feet, with numerous side tunnels. A large quantity of the latest improved machinery has been erected, and the improvements alone are estimated to be worth over a quarter of a million dollars.

THE HOONAH MISSION

Is situated on Chichasgoff Island, and consists of about twenty houses, with an Indian population of nearly 900. The mission was established in 1884 by Rev. and Mrs. John W. McFarland, who have resided in Alaska for the past eight years. They arrived in Port Townsend yesterday, en route to Pennsylvania on a visit. The school is discontinued in the spring and the Indians go off in several directions to the various canneries and engage in fishing during the summer.

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR

failed to cure a disease that was contracted by one of the tribe, and the rest cut his hair off, which utterly debars him from the medical profession. The school is supported by the Board of Home Mission of New York, aided by the government.

A STRIKE.

The Indians employed in the mines on Douglas Island struck on the 16th inst., for a "raise" in their wages from $2 to $2.50 per day. Mr. Treadwell promptly informed them that they could resume work at $1.50 per day or leave.

NOTES.

On Judge Williams' arrival on the last steamer, accompanied by his bride, the Juneau band serenaded him, and afterwards a banquet was spread.

James Pullen, an old mining man, well known all over the coast, was drowned accidentally on March 28th while returning home from his day's labor.

F. L. Bangs, convicted of smuggling last month in Sitka, received a sentence of two years in jail and to pay a fine of $5000, the full extent of the law.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

The Banquet at the Clarence a Grand Success.

It should go without saying that the banquet on Saturday night, in commemoration of St. George's Day, was a magnificent success. When a company of English gentlemen have assembled at the festive board, in the Clarence Hotel, and on the anniversary of their patron saint, the logical inference is that the occasion has been one of more than ordinary pleasure and enjoyment. About eighty guests sat down at the tables, which were conveniently arranged and very tastefully decorated. The president of the society, Mr. M. W. T. Drake, occupied the chair, having on his right Col. Stevens, U. S. Consul, and President McNiffe of the Pioneer Society, and on his left Ald. Walker of the St. Andrew's Society, Toronto. Mayor Fell filled the position of vice-chairman. The menu contained everything that could be desired, and the style in which it was prepared and set before the guests would have done no discredit to Delmonico, prince of *restaurateurs*. Mr. Richards surpassed all his former efforts in this line, and established his reputation as a first-class caterer. Haynes' band played choice selections of music at short intervals, and a small army of attentive and obliging waiters attended to every want. Letters were read from Lieut.-Governor Nelson, Rear-Admiral Sir Culme-Seymour, Lieut. Garforth and Capt. J. Irving, regretting their inability to be present. The customary toasts were proposed, and responded to by speech or song, and at 12 o'clock the banquet was brought to a close by "God Save the Queen," sung by the whole company. The speeches were short, witty, and eloquent, while the songs were "grave and gay, humorous and severe," and well sung, and both were received with tumultuous applause. The banquet was in every particular a complete success, and left nothing to be desired by the delighted company of *bon vivants* who assembled to do honor to St. George.

Judges Salaries.

A special meeting of the Manitoba bar was called for last Saturday to consider the advisability of memorializing the Dominion Government with regard to increasing the salaries of the judges of that province. Action has also been taken in Ontario and Quebec. What is the bar of British Columbia going to do about the matter? United action by all the provinces is desirable.

Success Assured.

A London despatch to the Toronto *Globe* says five million dollars worth of five per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Ontario railway were issued yesterday at ninety-two and a half per cent. The bonds are regarded favorably, and the success of the issue is practically assured.

In Luck.

The old proverb that "it is better to be born lucky than rich" has been once more illustrated; this time in Victoria. Law Topham, one of the waiters at Joe Levy's, has long been a steady purchaser of chances in a State lottery, and even when a child denied himself candies and cakes, and even refrained from sending his pennies to the heathen in order that he might send them to the wheel of fortune. He has always possessed that greatest of all requisites in relation to anything doubtful—faith; and so, though fortune failed to smile upon him, he no more thought of discontinuing to buy lottery tickets than he would of ceasing to read THE TIMES. Such constancy was not destined to always go unrewarded, and so, two days since, Topham, eagerly scanning the regularly mailed prize list, was delighted to find that his ticket entitled him to a one-tenth share in a $50,000 prize. The paper grew dim to him, and the room seemed to swim around, while the order of a customer for a third porterhouse steak passed unheeded. With an effort he recovered his self-control and became fearfully calm; but the restraint was too great to last. He wanted to go out to Beacon Hill and yell, but business (what wanted he with business now?) forbade it. When his employer came down he told him his altered position would preclude his continuing in the situation, but, if the proprietor was willing he (Topham) would buy him out; and adding that if he was wanted he could be found at the Clarence, shortly after left with his valise for that hotel.

LATER.—Just as we go to press we learn that the lucky winner had, in treating the amount opposite his number, unintentionally mistaken for it the one on the line below. His own declares him to be the winner of $5.00 (a tenth share of $50) which sum will doubtless be forwarded to him in the course of a year or two. In the meantime he has gone back to his old job of waiting on table at a reduced salary of $150 a month.

Canada's Postal System.

According to the report of the Postmaster-General, Canada wrote nearly seventy-eight million letters, and fifteen million postal cards last year. This would be a high average of letters or post cards for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, but as some fellows write every day to their girls, the rest of the average must be cut down. Nearly a million letters, by the way, never reached their address—went to the dead letter office. Fifteen million books and circulars, and ten million marked papers were sent through the mails last year, and 540,000 parcels. In the first year of confederation the total number sent was 24,800. The total number of postoffices in Canada is now 7,295; an increase of 211 over the previous year. The opening of the C. P. R. was followed by the extension of the service to the Pacific coast. The first through train left Montreal on the 28th of June, and arrived at Port Moody, the Pacific terminus of the road, on the 4th of July. The postoffice revenue of the year was $2,468,747, and expenditure $3,380,429.

Resigned His Position.

The numerous friends of Mr. J. E. Macdougall, who for several years was the Canadian Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, with headquarters in Montreal, will learn with regret that he has resigned his position. The duties of the office in the meantime are discharged by Mr. Macdougall's assistant, who also is well-known to importers in this city and province. It is a pleasure to know, however, that Mr. Macdougall transfers his abilities from railroading to manufacturing, he having formed a connection with an extensive concern in Montreal. Mr. Macdougall carries with him to his new field of labor the best wishes of his late employers, the employees of the company and a numerous circle of friends. Mac will no doubt be heard from in the manufacturing line, in which there is said to be a fair field for his splendid business qualities.

Tariff Changes.

There has been little doubt for some time past that Sir Charles Tupper, as Finance Minister, will propose extensive changes in the tariff. He has been interviewed by successive deputations of coal owners, ironworks proprietors, millers, sewing machine manufacturers, cigar-makers, pickle-makers, paper-makers, and other manufacturing or industrial concerns. The exigencies of the revenue sufficiently indicate that the new "re-adjustment" will involve a large increase of taxation, and may affect many interests. The precise nature of the new exactions will, of course, be kept as secret as possible until disclosed in the budget speech, but there is already a feeling that an increase in both the excise and customs duties is shortly forthcoming.

Local importers are clearing their bonded goods as rapidly as possible.

Secession in Nova Scotia.

The resolution moved in the Nova Scotia Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Fielding, Premier, last week, reiterating all the grievances of that province, concludes thus: "That this House strongly reaffirms the declaration of the last House that Nova Scotia suffers great disadvantages, and declares the opinion that unless a very material change takes place in the financial affairs and commercial relations whereby the position of the province will be necessary to again submit the question of separation from Canada to the people of the province for division." A debate ensued thereon. It is said that there will be another general election this summer in that province.

Big Bend.

Mr. James Gray, of the Ophir Bed-rock Co., McCullough Creek, left this morning for Big Bend, taking with him hydraulic and lifting machinery. This company will work its claim to the fullest extent possible this summer, and confidently expect to realize large returns. Mr. John A. Cameron is still in the city, but expects to leave in a day or two for Carne's Creek, where he has a valuable claim, from which he hopes to receive dividends quite as large as were paid in the palmiest days of Cariboo. This Creek has been staked off for eight miles and all the claims will be worked this season.

The Medical Council.

The ballots of the medicos of the province, for the election of the Medical Council of British Columbia, were opened and counted to-day. The following gentlemen were elected; Drs. Milne Powell, Hannington, Trew, (New Westminster), McGuigan, (Vancouver), Davie, Tunstall, (Kamloops). The names are given according to the votes polled, the highest being mentioned first. The council will serve for three years.

New Schooner.

Messrs. Carne & Mussie, of this city, have purchased a new schooner, named the Viva, in Nova Scotia. The Viva is of 100 tons register and was built in Chester, N. S., last year. She has just returned to Halifax from her first trip to Newfoundland, and will leave for this port with a cargo in a few days. The voyage will occupy about four months.

New Parsonage.

The new parsonage in connection with Christ Church Cathedral, which will be erected on a site near the east end of the Cathedral, will be a two-story frame building of tasteful design and finish. The plans have been prepared and construction will begin at an early day.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 26.—A disastrous fire broke out this morning in Willis Bros'. grocery store, a four-story building, the upper stories of which were occupied by a number of roomers. The flames were discovered about 10 o'clock by Willis, who immediately alarmed the inmates. The flames spread rapidly and before the engines arrived had gained great headway. The firemen immediately ran ladders up to the highest stories of the building, while policemen broke in the doors to rescue the inmates. Some fell and had to be dragged out. Wm. Eberman and a Greek named Haggetesrun jumped from the window before help could reach them. The Greek was caught by a man on the sidewalk, which probably saved his life, although his skull was fractured. After the fire was got under control the bodies of Sophia Boles and Fred Schultz were found in a bed dead, suffocated by smoke. It is feared Eberman and Haggetesrun will not recover. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an explosion of natural gas. The loss, which is nominal, is covered by insurance.

ANTI-CHINESE ORGANIZATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—City representatives of thirty-one trades unions assembled yesterday in response to an invitation from the Cigar Makers' Union, to devise a plan whereby the interests of tradesmen and laborers can be best advanced. The Credential Commissioners' report, which was adopted, recommended the admission of twenty-four delegates present and the exclusion of the five delegates from the Council of the Federated Trades—Butchers Protective Union, German Butchers Union, and Musicians Reciprocal Union. The organization is to be known as the Trades Union Mutual Alliance, and it will be governed by an executive committee of fifteen. Its object is to assist all white workingmen in their struggles against Chinese labor. The following officers were elected: President, Hermann Guttstadt; Vice-President, W. Ayling; secretary, Hamilton H. Dobbin; F. Morganthaler, who was elected treasurer, declined to serve.

A WHOLESALE BRIBER.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Oyer and Terminer Court room was crowded this morning with people assembled to see the first act in the drama of the trial of Jacob Sharp. Judge Van Brunt was on the bench, and District Attorney Martin represented the people. Sharp, fresh shaved and neatly attired, occupied the prisoner's chair. Martin said Sharp, with several others, had been indicted on 21 counts for bribery. Although this had been sworn to defendant since last October, yet he was willing to allow him further reasonable time for preparation. He would move for a trial on one of the indictments on Monday next. The court finally set the day for trial, and the motion to quash the indictment will be heard next Friday.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The police received strict orders to arrest violators of the excise law to-day, and confined their operations mainly to the up-town hotel and restaurant districts. Early in the day a waiter at Delmonico's was arrested for selling liquor to disguised policemen. The word was passed along Broadway, and for the rest of the day the bars of big hotels were closed. This afternoon the proprietors of some of them held a consultation and decided to supply liquors to guests when ordered with meals and make a test case.

A SECOND TERM.

BUFFALO, April 25.—In reply to a telegram inquiry as to the truth of the statement that Col. Dorsheimer had seen a letter, written by President Cleveland, positively refusing to be a candidate for a second term, Dorsheimer said to-day: "There is no truth in the statement; I never saw the letter mentioned."

THE UNION PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A Washington special says: Geo. Gray, attorney for the Northern Pacific R. R., is advised that the Union Pacific has begun to carry sugar from the Pacific coast to St. Paul at much lower rates than those which prevailed on transcontinental lines prior to order of suspension of the old rates.

NO INQUEST NECESSARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The coroner has decided to hold no investigation in the case of Mrs. Caroline Williams, who it was stated had died from the effects of poison, and whose estate a number of persons are claiming. The coroner concluded that the facts did not warrant the theory of poisoning.

The Hon. Hugh Jones, Attorney-General for Ireland, is to be raised to the bench.

Sheriff Duncan of Welland County, Ont., died suddenly on the 20th inst., of heart disease.

The resolutions of sympathy with Ireland were carried in the Ontario Legislature last Friday by a vote of 59 to 28.

The steamer Northern Light plying between Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island and Pictou struck a rock two miles from the outer harbor. There were 200 passengers on board at the time.

Frauds to the extent of several thousand dollars have been discovered in the composing room of the French journals in Montreal.

Deputations have waited on the Montreal and Ottawa Synod urging them to oppose the crucifix bill now before the Quebec Legislature.

An immense iron works in Illinois, nearly opposite St. Louis, built by a German syndicate twelve years ago, at a cost of $1,500,000, is to be started up soon.

A lady reporter, Miss Bradlique, from London, representing the London *Advertiser*, now graces the press gallery, and the boys say she'd now when a pencil breaks at an awkward point.

As a result of the Smith-Stephen donation it is stated that Peter Redpath, now living in England, will celebrate the jubilee by a handsome gift to Montreal, probably in the shape of a library.

Mr. Blake scorified the government for putting one of the bolters in the Speaker's chair, says the Toronto *World*. Yet we all know that he was disappointed in not getting the vote of this very bolter. The trouble was that the bolter would not stay bolted.

Sir John Macdonald is exceedingly angry at the conduct of Prince Edward Island in sending six men to oppose him. He vows that the Island shall get no money for public works. Notwithstanding Sir John's attempts to bribe them by offering to build a tunnel, the Islanders voted on principle and they are to be punished for their honesty.

The Ontario Government has no less than five vacant shrievalties on hand. These are Wellington (now vacant close upon two years), Toronto, York, Welland and Prince Arthur's Landing. It is said that Dr. Widdefield will be the favorite for the York office; Lee of Toronto for the office of the late Sheriff Jarvis, but there is a scramble for the other vacancies.

Speaking of opening day the *Citizen* says: Many of the ladies added height to the lowness of inadequate bodices, by arranging various colored feathers as a frontal decoration. The bosom of the bird that had devoted so many weary days to hand-painting its feathers a beautiful shade, and weaving them into fantastic figures, must have swelled with pride that he had landed them over to the milliner.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

BRUSSELS, April 25.—Advices from the Stanley expedition for the relief of Emin Bey have been received from Watanti, on the Congo river, dated March 25th. From these it is learned that the steamer which carried Stanley from Zanzibar was unable to ascend the Congo to Naladi. The entire expedition landed at Bana Point, and re-embarked on March 15th aboard a vessel belonging to the International Association awaiting the expedition. The next day the expedition anchored at Boma, the seat of the general administration of the Congo Free States. Stanley was confident of the success of his enterprise, and hoped by June that he would be able to render effectual assistance to Emin Bey from Stanley Pool. Stanley hoped to march rapidly, and would proceed on foot for eighteen days, and expected to reach Leopoldville April 16th, where Stanley was to be met by four steamers belonging to the Congo States.

MILITARY CARS.

MAYENCE, April 25.—Since 1870 there never have been as many important movements of troops in the Rhenish provinces as now. The equipment of military cars at Mayence and Dusseldorf is completed, so that in three days they could transport 250,000 men of the second series. Cars in the interior of Bavaria and Germany are capable of transporting in four days 280,000 men.

THE SCHNAEBEL AFFAIR.

BERLIN, April 25.—The tone of the comments of the press on the Schnaebel affair, and fresh rumors relating to his arrest are causing alarm in Berlin. The arrest appears to be the absorbing topic of interest, but it seems the French Government now more calmly considers it, because Germany has proved the absolute correctness of her procedure. Ten or twelve Alsatians have been arrested in connection with the affair.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.

BERLIN, April 25.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day, the new ecclesiastical bill passed its second reading in the form which the upper house approved. The clause admitting certain religious orders into Prussia was approved by a vote of 117 to 23.

PERSONALS.

From Monday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Going left on the North Pacific to-day for their home in Seattle. The happy young couple were seen off by a number of friends, and left amidst a shower of rice and waving handkerchiefs.

Mr. Sorge, son of Prof. Sorge, left to-day for Port Townsend to visit his brother, who is second officer of the ship Arethusa, and also on business matters.

Mr. Chas. Gabriel, of the Japanese Bazaar, returned from a business trip to Winnipeg. He reports business in that city as active, and that extensive preparations are being made for extensive railway operations this summer.

Mr. J. Fraser and the Misses Fraser, who have been guests at the Douglas House in this city for the last month, leave for Toronto this evening. They return via the C. P. R., and are greatly pleased with their visit to the coast. They left Toronto last January.

Capt. H. G. Holman, of Vancouver, is in the city on a flying visit.

Maurice E. Kenealy, a well and favorably known journalist of Vancouver, is in the city en route for Alaska.

Mr. E. G. Goulding, barrister, Vancouver, was amongst the arrivals from the mainland this morning.

Supt. Abbott, of the C. P. R., came over from the mainland on Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. C. Innes of Vancouver, were passengers by the Louise on Saturday.

Ex-Alderman David Walker, of the Walker House, Toronto, left for the east yesterday morning.

Rev. D. Fraser preached in Nanaimo yesterday, when Rev. Mr. Gamble occupied the pulpit in the First Presbyterian Church.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. Robert McLeese, M. P. P., will leave for home to-morrow morning.

Lord Robert Montague, of London, Eng., is on his way to British Columbia.

Mr. J. Tappan, C. E., arrived from the east yesterday.

Mr. I. Braverman and wife are reported *en route* from Germany for Victoria.

Mr C B Sword, of Riverside, Matsqui, left for home this morning.

Mr. D M Eberts expects his brother, the Dr., by this evening's Vancouver steamer.

It is stated that Sir John and Lady Macdonald will summer at Banff, where Miss Macdonald now is.

Mr. H. Abbott, General Superintendent of the Pacific division of the C. P. R., left for Montreal this morning.

Mr D A Rudge, secretary of the Montreal Y M C A, left yesterday by the Sound steamer en route to San Francisco.

Mr. Frank Richards, sen., is again on the streets, having almost completely recovered from a severe illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Ofner, Mr. C. Beak and Mrs. T. J. Burnes contemplate early visits to Europe. Mr. Beak will probably leave to-morrow or next day.

Mrs E H Fletcher was a passenger by this morning's steamer for Vancouver en route for Ottawa, where she will reside for a few weeks visiting her relatives and friends.

Mr John D Hackett, contractor of Kansas City, who has been replacing the wooden bridges on the O R & N Co.'s line with iron ones during the past two years, is in the city.

NEW WESTMINSTER NEWS.

[From the Columbian.]

A correspondent writing from Mission Station gives us the following account of the killing of a panther by a party of section men, which happened some days ago near the station. Discovering the animal lying asleep, they immediately attacked him with their picks and large rocks. The animal immediately jumped to his feet and fought most desperately, until one of the men hit him a tremendous blow on the head, which stunned him. After that the men easily disposed of him. During the fight one of the men received an ugly wound, the scar of which will remain with him.

On May 24th an excursion will run to North Bend over the line of the C. P. R., under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Some of the grandest scenery along the whole length of the C. P. R. lies between Hope and North Bend, including the famed canyons of the Fraser.

Father McGlynn is to be suspended.

A satisfactory declaration of the intentions of the government in the fisheries dispute will be demanded by Mr. Yonlay, member for Sunderland.

Six thousand pounds of northern Russia wheat, grown north of latitude 56, have been received at the experimental farm. Twelve hundred pounds are to be sent to the Indian reserves in the Northwest.

Mr. John T. Hawke, for several years editor of the Ottawa *Free Press*, has resigned that post. He will be succeeded by T. P. Gorman, for some months on the staff, and who assumes full charge at once.

The contest for the baldest member of the House is between Mr. Ives, Mr. Robertson, of Hastings, and Mr. N. F. Davin. Probably Mr. Robertson will be awarded first prize on a minute inspection.

TO THE ELECTORS OF Cowichan District.

GENTLEMEN:

Yielding to the request of many friends who have urged me to come forward as a candidate for the vacancy now existing in this district, I consent to do so. My views are known to most of you, who have resided any length of time in the district.

As being opposed to the reckless policy of the present and late governments—a policy which if persisted in will soon land the province in complete bankruptcy.

I am opposed to the large civil service list, a list which is constantly growing under the spoils system of the present government.

I am opposed to monopolies of all kinds, believing laws should be enacted for the many and not for the favored few.

I am opposed to increasing the Cabinet to five members, as it will entail a large additional expense on the country. For many months the work has been discharged by two ministers.

I am also opposed to the system adopted by the government for borrowing large sums of money. I am in favor of submitting the matter to the people for their verdict.

I shall form as liberal an expenditure of public money, on public works and improvements as the finances of the country warrant. I will insist on all public works being executed by contract, and that the expenditure shall be kept within our income.

There are many other matters which might be mentioned, but I expect to be able more fully to discuss them with the electors at meetings to be held; due notice of which will be given hereafter.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
JOHN N. EVANS.

Somenos, April 15, 1887. ap18

TO THE ELECTORS OF Cowichan District.

GENTLEMEN:

In response to the solicitations of many of the Electors, I now offer myself as a Candidate to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Assembly caused by the death of our late able representative, the Honorable William Smithe.

I am quite aware of the grave responsibility I assume in placing myself before you as a successor to so able a politician as the late senior member for Cowichan District; but I respectfully submit, that from a long and intimate acquaintance with him, I am thoroughly conversant with the progressive policy which he inaugurated and so successfully carried on; a policy which has, without a doubt, largely increased the population of our important district, and by augmenting the expenditures on such necessary public works as roads and bridges, materially improved your means of transport. This policy is being continued by the present Government, and if I am favored by your confidence and returned as your second representative, I pledge myself to support it and to work in accord with Mr. CROFT, your present member, in order that your district may in the future, as in the past, obtain a fair share of the Government appropriation.

I refrain from going further into details in this address because, being personally known to nearly all of you, it will give me great pleasure to meet and consult with you, in order that I may be enabled to assist in carrying out your wishes in conjunction with the present representative.

As I am desirous that this election shall be carried on in accordance with the wishes of all parties, I will endeavor to arrange with any other candidates that public meetings shall be held by us conjointly, of which due notice will be given.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours obediently,
HENRY FRY.

QUAMICHAN, 18th April, 1887. ap 22-W

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Nursery Stock of all kinds, first-class and true to name.

Also Flower Seeds of every description.

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THE THREE OPERATIONS OF CRUSHING lumps, leveling off the ground, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at the same time. The entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod and hard clay, where other harrows utterly fail; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

G. T. CORFIELD, Cowichan, B.C.

JULY 21-WKly Sole Agent for B. C.

Land Hunters, Attention!

THE undersigned has to notify all parties in want of wild or improved land, or farms to rent, or to be worked on shares, that they can be accommodated by applying to him. Having a thorough knowledge of all parts of British Columbia, he is in a position to impart reliable information to all such as may be anxious for farming, mineral or timber lands. Being a practical farmer, he has a knowledge of the wants of that important class. He has located at Vancouver, the Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where he will be happy to see all new-comers on their arrival.

Correspondence solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM SHANN

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 29, 1887

MUST BE FORTIFIED.

Mr. J. Gomez Brown, who for close upon forty years was the chief writer on the Toronto *Globe*, contributes an able and exhaustive article to the Toronto *Week* of the 14th inst., on the Colonial Conference in London. Reference is made by him to the coal fields of the various countries comprising the British Empire. Those of Nova Scotia, Vancouver and New South Wales, as well as those of Great Britain, place the nation in a position to meet the world in arms. They give her control of the seas, without which her mercantile prosperity would vanish before the forces of any strong rival. Concerning our own country Mr. Brown says that "Canada has less reason to fear attacks from hostile maritime powers than Australia. Although we have one near neighbor much more powerful than us, we do not fear her. We have faith in her respect for the independence of other nations, her sense of right, her Christianity. Against maritime attack on the Atlantic coast Canada is protected by the proximity of Britain, and the consequent promptitude with which cruisers could be sent to her aid on the outbreak of war. St. John, Halifax, and Charlottetown must, however, be protected by forts. Something has been done already, and more may be necessary. The ingenious torpedo must also be made ready for any eventuality. On the Pacific coast we have no towns likely to excite the cupidity of an enemy. The port of Esquimalt must be guarded; but it is the summer station and repairing place of the Imperial North Pacific fleet, and protection for it is as much a British as a Canadian question.

Most of the islands which own the lordship of Britain are already well protected, and their populations are so small that the Mother Country is not likely to call upon them for heavy contributions towards their defence, and with the larger colonies it will be well not to be too exacting. They are straining every nerve to open their territories for settlement, and will grudge money taken from the best means of making them strong in war, viz., increase of population and wealth. As the resources of Australia, Canada, and the Cape increase, it may be confidently anticipated that their contributions to the defence of the Empire will become more liberal. The argument of economy will always be a strong one in favor of Imperial union, and the stronger it is the better. Any necessary disbursement now will be cheerfully met, but it should be made as little burdensome as possible.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The Hon. Edward Blake has consented to occupy the leadership of the Liberals, conditionally. At a caucus of the party, held in the Railway Committee room on the 14th, the morning of the opening of the session, the subject was discussed and a decision arrived at to the effect that whilst Mr. Blake would be the recognized leader, a great deal of the responsibility resting upon his shoulders would be assumed by others. The following were appointed as an advisory committee to support him in his work.

Hon. A. G. Jones, Nova Scotia; Hon. L. H. Davies, Prince Edward Island; Mr. Weldon, New Brunswick; Hon. Wilfred Laurier and Hon. Mr. Langelier, Quebec; Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. David Mills, Ontario, all of whom are of more than ordinary ability, forming a strong political team in themselves. It is the intention to divide the work and allow the younger members of the party an opportunity to develope their talents as legislators.

To an attached friend, a member of the Commons, Mr. Blake, a few days before the opening of the session, addressed the following letter:

My Dear Sir,—I am sorry that time and strength do not allow of my replying separately to the friends who have answered my secret letter of March 3rd. I am very grateful for the kindness of their words and have anxiously considered their views. I remain of the opinion, that, for personal reasons, my long-desired retirement is now not only justifiable from a personal, but also expedient from a party standpoint. These reasons I would here have summarised, but they are necessarily confidential, and it is better to avoid the possibility of the recurrence of the accident which, doubtless, led to my former letter being made public. I therefore ask you to allow me to reserve what I can for personal conference, and this I do the more freely because, having regard to the strong opinions expressed, I see no alternative save to yield as far as possible to the final determination of my friends. I am sorry that the qualification is very considerable. My health will not allow me either to prepare for or to discharge the work of the session as in former years, it has been suggested that the work should be largely done by a committee, I retaining a nominal lead. I believe this plan will be unsatisfactory as a makeshift, while as a permanency it would be intolerable. Yet it is the only possible alternative. I hope that on consideration you will agree that a new arrangement is preferable, but while I should be thankful for such a decision and while I feel doubly averse to a condition which must put the forbearance of my friends to still severer tests than before, I shall submit myself for the session to the general judgment which may be reached. It seems to be the view that the session should be vigorously opened. This requires previous preparation, and I earnestly hope you will be able to comply with my former request by reaching Ottawa early and be ready for immediate action on all points open for attack. I remain, sir, with regrets for the trouble I have unavoidably caused, yours faithfully,

Edward Blake.

The increased defection of Sir George Trevelyan from the Unionist-Liberal cause and his refusal to support the Coercion bill will help to accentuate the outburst against the Salisbury government.

Mr. Kinglake has at last sent the conclusion of his manuscript to his publishers. We may therefore hope to read shortly the final volume of the "Invasion of the Crimea." It is now twenty-four years since the first volume came out.

SOCIETY'S SHORTCOMINGS.

As in almost everything else changes are taking place in the social circle code, but it is debateable whether these are for the best or otherwise. A few days since a prominent New England journal in a timely, sensible article discussed society's shortcomings and the subject of "guest-right." The *Week* of Toronto has taken up the subject and asserts that hospitality or what now represents that duty, is in these times put to such uses that the protest does not come a day too soon, nor is its lesson for one sinning community alone. The evil the journal in question complains of is a twofold one, touching, on the one hand, the motive the person has in view in inviting you to his house, and, on the other, the rights of him who in good faith accepts the proffered hospitality. On the first count, its indictment is against the man who dishonors "the covenant of salt" by asking you to his table in return for some expected service or favor, or from the equally degrading motive of ostentatious display and vanity. Here are its remarks on this point: "When people are invited from political influence; when hospitality is made a bribe in matters mercantile, pecuniary, or pertaining to social advancement; when the fashion reporter is given the *entree* of a house in recompense for advertising; when, in a word, hospitality is made an affair of barter, its dignity quickly disappears. The man who extends social favors to people from whom he wishes substantial returns, degrades his own hospitality, so that it ceases to be an honor; and he is left with nothing to offer his friends except the worthless imitation of a generous and noble institution." There is no need to dwell on these pointed words, or to make any local application of them, though they furnish a text for an extended homily on social usages, and on practices unhappily not unknown in Canada, from which men and women of good breeding and a high sense of honor shrink with disgust. The second indictment is directed against those who abuse the good name of hospitality by forgetting that the code of a gentleman compels a man in receipt of social favors to be loyal to the friendship which these courtesies, rightly regarded, represent, and who is accepting them tacitly gives a pledge of fealty to the host who honors him, and who opens his house for his entertainment. How often one sees this rule disregarded and good breeding shocked by a failure on the part of some who mix in good society to comprehend what is implied in accepting courtesies of this kind, the experience of many will attest. On both sides, it is well to remember that there are obligations which, if society is not to lose its tone and become utterly *bourgeois*, press for rigid and inflexible enforcement; and the man, be he host or guest, who disregards them, not only violates the social code and dishonors friendship, but sullies the grand old name of gentleman.

WORDS OF WARNING.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Club of New York was held in the Club house, 12 East 29th street. A large number of prominent Canadians resident in New York were present. The president elect, Mr. Erastus Wiman, delivered an earnest and practical address, in which he referred to the necessity of stable trade relations and a settlement of the fisheries troubles. He characterized the Dominion's defence of her treaty rights as "the employment of vessels of war to watch the shipping of a friendly power," to enforce the exactions of absolute regulations, and to defy privileges of American vessels to touch and trade which Canadian vessels enjoyed the world over, and nowhere with so much freedom and profit than in American waters." "But," he added, "there must certainly be some justification for this exhibition of armed interference with the peaceful pursuits of commerce, an exhibition that just now seems to have no parallel elsewhere in the wide world." He said if Canada's object was to get a money consideration she would be disappointed. If the object was the encouragement or enforcement of complete reciprocal trade relations between the two countries, it would be more likely to succeed. A half-way reciprocity is impossible, and he thought there was no alternative but a commercial union, and he pointed out the great advantages which the communication of such a policy would confer on the Dominion. He referred in terms of extreme apprehension to the possibility of a grave complication in the affairs of the two countries by the action of some officious officer in the gulf; some harsh proceeding against which even humanity will protest." He concluded by urging upon the parliament at Ottawa the necessity for wise and prudent legislation in this grave international crisis.

A great many Tories are under the impression that the present Dominion parliament will be shortlived, and those of North Wentworth for example have already made their nomination for the Commons. Perhaps they are wiser than they imagine.

It is stated that Lord Salisbury is anxious that the Queen should proceed from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, on the occasion of the jubilee service, in full state, returning to the Palace by the Horse Guards and St. James' Park. The Queen, however, as usual, yearns to curtail the affair as much as possible. It may be hoped, however, that the Prime Minister's plan will be adopted, for, considering that the public will neither see nor hear anything whatever of the service, for which, nevertheless, they will have to pay, it is only fair that the procession should go by the route which will afford tens of thousands of people an opportunity of gazing upon it. The Queen is to give a state dinner at Buckingham in the evening, to which only the Royal Family and the royalties from abroad will be invited, and there is to be a grand display of fireworks in the Green Park, within view of the Palace windows.

WILL IT SUCCEED?

The question comes up again for discussion, is Confederation a success? The political rumblings heard in the Maritime Provinces, as well as the feeling of dissatisfaction at present existing in Manitoba and the Northwest, gives strength to the belief that the relations existing between the present provincial governments are not of the most cordial nature. Hence the impression formed in many quarters that Confederation is in danger of going to pieces. There are those to be met with who openly aver that the fabric cannot survive the great strains laid upon it by those in authority, and are already suggesting the direction in which Canadians will be most apt to look for a "setting up" when the collapse does come—as come it will they firmly and honestly, no doubt, believe. The Hon. William Macdougall, in the early sixties, threatened that Upper Canada, failing to receive her just rights, would "look to Washington." That cry has been revived at various periods since Mr. Macdougall's deliverance. That the younger element—the Canadian to the manner born—is desirous of a larger field wherein to operate, is generally admitted. From this very feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction springs the desire for a change in our national and political status. We are, however, of the opinion that this looking to Washington is somewhat premature, and that it is yet too soon to pronounce Confederation a failure; that some other plan should be adopted as a panacea for our political ailments. A large majority still have faith in the country and its institutions. If the politicians would only do a little for the country and not quite so much for themselves there would be no reason to feel at all apprehensive on the score of its future. Party spirit has been running too high ever since Confederation was accomplished, and it is running too high to-day. Even at this moment, when the tremors of disintegration are heard, the rival parties are not devoting their thought to discovering the best means of strengthening the compact between the provinces, but are keeping but one object in view, namely, their own success at Ottawa. The interests of the country are subordinated to the interests of the State. We all know this to be true, and yet the mad struggle for party supremacy goes on; while the bonds that hold the provinces together are being strained to their utmost tension and here and there are even snapping. So far as we can discern the collapse of Confederation would mean annexation—or something very kindred thereto. It is not likely that all the provinces would throw themselves into the arms of Uncle Sam, but that some of them would is beyond a doubt. Many of the issues that the rival parties have been fighting over are dead and buried. Why dig them up again? In order to carry Confederation it was necessary for the politicians to lay aside their tomahawks and sheath their political scalping-knives. Now that the barque of Confederation is in danger, and it is being openly said that it is making straight for the rocks, why should not the politicians once more call a halt and join hands in preserving it ere it be too late? There is no higher service that a man can render to his country than putting aside all party considerations and rallying for the common cause when the cry of danger is heard. As no true patriot would hesitate if the danger were from without why should there be not simply hesitation but criminal indifference when the danger is from within? The pursuit of a good object in life justifies existence. What better object could the politicians desire than the strengthening and building up of this Confederation of these British North American provinces? The possession of the reins of power is a mere bagatelle in comparison. Who then shall render that service?

PROHIBITION OR HIGH LICENSE

Prohibition having been found almost impracticable in many of the States of the Union an agitation, has set in favoring High License as the principal weapon in the crusade against drinking. The matter is about to receive a pratical test in New York city and Brooklyn shortly. the necessary agitation to carry High License into effect having passed the legislature of that State a few days ago. The New York act discriminates between spirit licenses and wine and beer licenses, and between saloon licenses and shop-keepers' licenses, imposing a license fee of $1,000 on saloons where spirits may be drunk on the premises, as against a fee of $100 on places where only wine and beer may be drunk and on shops for the sale of both spirits and wine and beer not to be drunk on the premises. The objection often raised that under any such discriminating system of licenses spirits will be sold clandestinely by the holders of wine and beer licenses only, is met by a provision that if any person shall *keep on hand* [the sale need not be proved] any intoxicating liquors other than those permitted in his license, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and his license shall be forfeited. This bill was carried through the New York Legislature by the Republican party, and similar bills have been introduced by the same party, in the States of Pynnsylvania and New Jersey; and the *Christian Union* is inclined to the belief that the Republican party is about to take hold of the temperance question in earnest, and upon a platform of restriction and regulation, as against Prohibition on the one side, and free trade in liquor on the other. In so doing, the *Christian Union* believes the Republican party is moving in the right direction, though it has not yet reached the goal: that goal, in its judgement, being the prohibition of all saloons, but not the prohibition of all liquor selling, an end to which a High License system may gradually lead.

It is estimated that it would cost $6,000,000,000 for the European nations to go into a general war. A good slice of that sum would in that event come to Canada.

OUR NATIONAL FUTURE

Commercial Union and Imperial Federation Ably Discussed.

A Prominent Canadian who has Faith in his Country.

The following letter from the pen of Mr. James Young, of Galt, will well repay a perusal. Mr. Young for many years was a member of the Commons from South Waterloo and subsequently Treasurer of the province of Ontario. It will be within the recollection of many of our readers that Mr. Young was awarded the prize at the International Trade Convention held in Detroit in 1866 for the best essay on The Trade Relations between the United States and Canada, at which convention the late Hon. Joseph Howe of Nova Scotia so thoroughly captivated the Americans with his matchless eloquence and thorough familiarity with the commercial topics then agitating both countries.

As a Canadian to the "manner born," writes Mr. Young, who, notwithstanding the development of some grave political evils, retains faith in the future of Canada as a distinct part of North America, I exceedingly regret the present agitation of two questions—proceeding from opposite directions—a Zollverein or Customs Union with the United States, and Imperial Federation.

It is not quite twenty years since Confederation took place, and although some progress has been made, our most pressing political problem, from a national standpoint, continues to be the consolidation of the various provinces composing the Dominion. When opening parliament in 1867, Her Majesty's representative, Lord Monck, officially declared the newly-formed Union to be "the foundation of a new nationality." This language, put into His Excellency's mouth by his constitutional advisers, could bear no other legitimate meaning than that Canadian nationality was, and ought to be, the

ULTIMATE AIM OF BRITISH AMERICA.

I do not see how any patriotic citizen, at least without deep regret, can take any lower view of the true future destiny of Canada, and it appears to me that Imperial Federation, the outcome of super loyalism, or an American Zollverein, its reverse and opposite, are alike hostile to its successful accomplishment.

Our present and imperative duty is to make Confederation a success under the ægis of the British flag, and wild speculations as to our future necessarily have a disturbing and hateful effect. They encourage the idea that Confederatoin is a fragile boud, to be broken lightly by any province whose demands have been denied or whose pride has been piqued; whereas, the fact of Confederation is as solemn and binding as that of the United States, and no more can any province withdraw without the consent of the whole, that could the slave States in 1860 from the rest of the Republic. Under these circumstances those restless spirits who want a Zollverein, Imperial Federation or any other immediate radical change in our present relations with Great Britain, are, it appears to me, not only impending the consolidation of the Dominion, but encouraging ideas in regard to its stability which may lead to more serious consequences.

MY OBJECTIONS TO A ZOLLVEREIN,

however, lie far deeper than this. I may say that a "Customs union," as understood across the line, or "the complete Reciprocity" of the Butterworth bill, simply mean a Zollvegrein after the German model, and should not be confounded with Reciprocity as it existed under the treaty of 1854. That Reciprocity in all raw products, and even some branches of manufacturers, would benefit both countries immensely, no unprejudiced person acquainted with our international commerce can for a moment doubt. The people of Canada have always been ready to agree to this. But our neighbors have refused further Reciprocity ever since the expiry of the Elgin Treaty in 1866, when it was more or less openly avowed by Consul-General Potter, at the Detroit Commercial Convention, that the action of his government was influenced by our political position; in other words, it was clearly intimated that by exchanging the British Lion for the American Eagle we could have Reciprocity in the fullest sense of the term. This continues to be the secret of the commercial policy of our neighbors towards Canada, and I desire particularly to point out that a Zollverein, or Customs union, with free trade between the two countries and a Continental tariff against the world, including Great Britain, is only

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE WITH A NEW FACE.

It may be presented in the pleasing guise of "complete Reciprocity," but every intelligent person must see that what is proposed is simply a Zollverein, which is not only irreconcilable with our continued connection with Great Britain, but a sort of half-way house on the road to annexation. Political union has followed commercial union in Germany, and he must be very blind who thinks it would be different on this Continent.

To discuss the commercial results of a Zollverein at length is foreign to my present purpose. That many advantages would flow to Canada therefrom is undoubted. But there is a bronze as well as a silver side to the shield. Certainly our rising manufactories would suffer under free competition with the older, larger and richer establishments of the United States, and the hopes entertained that the Maritime Provinces, with their stores of coal and iron, will, ere many years, become the New England of Canada, would be indefinitely postponed. Canadians who occasionally rush along the great through lines of American travel to New York, or Chicago, naturally come back with

VERY EXAGGERATED IDEAS OF OUR NEIGHBORS' PROSPERITY.

Let them go into the country districts of the various States; let them compare northern Maine and New Hampshire with our Maritime Provinces, or Michigan, Ohio, or any other State, with Ontario; let them contrast the Territories of the great Northwest, and it will be found that our general prosperity does not compare unfavorably with theirs. So far as Ontario is concerned, I know no part of the United States in which the masses of the people are healthier, wealthier, or happier, and the immense resources of the Dominion are yet but very partially developed.

But I shall not dwell further on the commercial aspect of the question, for no high-spirited people would change their nationality as they do a garment, or weigh their patriotism solely by the almighty dollar. My protest against a Zollversin is, that it is

UTTERLY ANTI-CANADIAN,

and subversive of the idea of an independent national future. Mayor Hewitt, of New York, at the recent Canadian Club dinner, described the proposition as one to which "the United States would make the tariff for Canada." This happy phrase hits off the proposed Commercial Union exactly, and how long, I ask, would Great Britain continue connected with Canada after the Frys and Ingalls and Blaines could fashion the Canadian tariff at their own sweet wills, or how long would we occupy a position of painful dependence on Washington legislation, alike harrassing and uncertain without finding annexation to be the only release from an intolerable position?

To discuss the details of such a policy is needless. The broad facts apply show what it means for Canada, and it is time the mist was cleared from our eyes and we looked the question straight in the face. It is time people realised that the chief difference between a Zollverein and annexation is, that one is a straight and the other a tortuous and troublous road to the same destination, and for my part if things ever came to such a pass with Canada, I would greatly prefer the former to the latter.

But I have much mistaken my fellow Canadians if they are not overwhelmingly opposed to entering upon either road, and equally as overwhelmingly resolved, that when the day does come—as come some day it must—when Canada shall sever from Great Britain, the true destiny of British America will be realized, as foreshadowed by Lord Monck, in the establishment of a great Canadian nationality on the northern part of this continent.

SCHNAEBEL'S ARREST

Becoming a Serious Affair—Explanations to be Asked For.

Paris, April 22.—The arrest of the French Commissary Schnaebel, of Pagny, Sur-Moselle, by the German police after he had been decoyed over the frontier, is regarded as a serious matter in official circles. Goblet, the Prime Minister, and Flourens, Foreign Minister, were in conference until midnight last night for the purpose of determining what action should be taken in the premises. They again met this morning to further consider the subject.

The *Paix* says the government has demanded an explanation of the arrest from Germany. The French newspapers generally regard the occurrence as a direct provocation on Germany's part, and exhort the people to be calm and not to play Prince Bismarck's game.

The government will not complain to Germany of the arrest of Schnaebel until full inquiries have been made into the case. *L'Intransient*, of which Henry Rochefort is editor, is the only paper that is rabid in its comments on the affair. Other papers are moderate in their reference to it. Latest dispatches confirm the statement that Schnaebel was arrested on French territory. M. Flourens will await the result of a minute inquiry on the spot before demand of reparation from Germany for the arrest.

THE CROWN PRINCE DOOMED.

Berlin, April 19.—Cancer is thought to be the cause of the throat from which the Crown Prince suffers. His physicians privately betray this suspicion, though not officially announcing it.

Electric Sparks.

In the Commons the Home Rule and Anti-Coercion resolutions are being discussed. An Ottawa dispatch states that Mr. Blake supported the resolutions and that Mr. Dalton McCarthy opposed them by an amendment.

The secessionists in the Nova Scotia legislature are discussing the question of secession or a larger money grant from Canada. Secession, as well as annexation resolutions, were moved.

Winnipeg, Manitoba and the Northwest is excited over the news that the government was decided to disallow all railway charters running to the boundary line. The report says that a rebellion is threatened. The city and province being Conservative the query asked is, will they rebel? We think not. Toryism is ever lond in its threats, but when put to the test those of that ilk speedily cook their temper and quietly submit to the behests of Sir John and his wire pullers. So much for partyism. We shall now see what patriotism will accomplish.

Montreal is again in trouble with its annual inundations. A very bad flood is expected this year. The ice is jamed at Sorel. A large quantity of live stock on the river flats are drowned and the loss and damage to property will be very heavy.

Archbishop Corrigan has launched another bolt at the friends and supporters of Dr. McGlynn. That distinguished prelate in referring to the *Catholic Herald* says that for some time the utterances of that journal have been shockingly scandalous and that if it is continued in that course its conduct will be at its own peril, and if the warning thus given is unheeded that journal will be denounced from every pulpit in the city and diocese of New York. These remarks have occasioned wide remark.

The Vatican is renewing it efforts to induce the Rev. Dr. McGlynn to go to Rome.

The dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church are divided in opinion as to the Knights of Labor. His Holiness has advised the press to avoid a discussion of the subject.

The London *Times* of Friday morning published the second of its series of articles on Parnellism and Crime including a *fac simile* of the Parnell letter.

Furlong's mills at Formoy, near Cork, were burned on Friday; loss £80,000.

It is claimed by Germany that the arrest of Schnaebel was the outcome of ordinary judicial proceedings. His arrest was ordered by a judge.

The gold brick swindle was a success in New York. A broker was victimized by a sharper who left a $40,000 brick as security for $1000. The brick was found to be of copper, with a thin coating of gold.

The Berlin *Post* construes the French cavalry movements at Luneville as a direct insult to Germany and a desire to provoke war.

It has leaked out that an attempt was to have been made to capture Senator Sherman on his visit to Cuba. He had a military escort while in that country. All had a narrow escape from the bandits following them.

Canadian News.

TWO GENEROUS CANADIANS.

Montreal, April 19.—Sir George Stephen, baronet, who joins Sir Donald Smith in donating one million or $500,000 each to found a royal Victoria hospital for the poor sick of Montreal, came to Montreal when young and poor from Scotland and engaged as a clerk in the dry goods business. He then opened out for himself and accumulated a fortune in the same line. He has been president of the bank of Montreal and is extensively engaged in manufacturing. Besides smaller road schemes he is also interested in the St. Paul & Manitoba, and the Canadian Pacific, being president of the latter company. Sir Donald was also an active promoter of the Canadian Pacific. He has long been connected with the Hudson bay company and was once its governor for Manitoba and the Northwest Territory.

FLOODS IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 22.—This city is again suffering from an inundation. An ice gorge above Victoria bridge has caused the flooding of St. Charles, St. Paul and all other low lying locations. Nun's Island is under water and the nuns had a narrow escape in their night clothes. Long pieces of ice crashed into houses and demolished a number of them. There is a great distress in the poor quarters of the city.

TOTAL PROHIBITION.

Ottawa, Ont., April 22.—The Dominion Alliance here has decided that a Bill shall be introduced in the Dominion parliament providing for total prohibition

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Hon. Edward Blake on the Selection of Col. Ouimet.

As Canada's First Commoner—Scathing Rebuke.

Writing of the leadership of the Liberals in the Commons, the Ottawa Evening *Journal* (Independent-Conservative) of the 14th inst., said that Mr. Blake's salay apropos of the nomination of Col. Ouimet as Speaker was a peculiarly happy one, and it was made with a vigor and spirit that showed Mr. Blake more on the war-path than ever. Whatever were his doubts immediately after the elections about the advisability of remaining in harness as the leader of the Liberal party, it was evident yesterday afternoon that he was still in authority and was to remain so. After the nomination had been made and seconded Mr. Blake arose, amidst prolonged cheers from his followers, and spoke for about ten minutes. He appeared to be in splendid form, and was seen and heard to advantage by the crowded galleries. His voice was as clear as a bell, his utterances fluent, distinct, and voice perfectly modulated, and his words like cubed tools. He intimated at the outset that it was not the intention of the opposition to oppose the selection of Col. Ouimet, who, he said, was all along a political kicker, who really had not much claim on the Conservative party for the highest position in the gift of the House; that he was actually one who had "marched through mutiny to ministerial favor." Mr. Blake worded it very gently, he said Col. Ouimet had been "at times a disturbing element in the party banks," and went on to hint frankly at a certain alleged mutiny of Quebec Conservatives some years ago hatched in room number 8—"convolutions of the figure 8," Mr. Blake said—and also to Lieut.-Col. Ouimet's participation in the Riel break of last session. Here was where Mr. Blake made his great point.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE NOT SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

"The chief Tory slogan and battle-cry against me," he said, "was on my vote condemning the government for the execution of Riel and my condemnation for the management of the Northwest." Twelve months ago, he said, he had declared the execution of Riel to be a severe blow to the administration of criminal justice in this country. He knew his stand would be unpopular. He asked only that it be allowed to be sincere. The Tory party refused to admit this. They declared him to be setting up the French above the English, the Catholic above the Protestant, to be an enemy of the principle of one law for all. He was insulted in the pulpit, in the press and on the platform. He was denounced as a Rielite, a conspirator against his country, a fool and a knave. It was claimed that nothing could excuse such a stand as he took. Well, at the time he had appealed to history for the true verdict upon his course; to a later generation for his vindication.

Who would have believed—who could believe—that a few months would find his accusers making the first move to clear him by endorsing the very votes he had cast? He went on to show how Lieut.-Col. Ouimet last session had voted with him in condemnation of the Government for hanging Riel, and voted also to condemn its Northwest administration. He pointed out how differently the Conservatives estimated his (Ouimet's) action from Blake's. "Highest honors for one," cried Mr. Blake, "execration and contempt for the other!" And with wicked emphasis Mr. Blake fired his congratulations at his "brother Rielite, co-conspirator and fellow-knave and fool," namely, Mr. Ouimet, upon the latter's advancement to the highest place in the House!"

The climax was a daisy and brought out several rounds of cheers from the Liberal benches. It was a plain case of first blood for the Grits. Sir John, throughout the speech, smiled affably at intervals. Beside him sat Sir Charles Tupper, looking as genial as a bull terrier with a grievance. His stony stare at Blake never varied from first to last of the latter's remarks, nor was it relieved by the move of a muscle. If there be not music in the air shortly between Sir Charles and Blake, then are appearances deceptive and weather prophets bigger frauds than ever.

THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Ouimet is six feet one in height, straight and strongly built, and weighing 200 pounds without being fleshy. Sir John and Sir Hector in conducting him to the chair looked like two tugs taking a steamship up stream. When the new Speaker reached the chair, he acknowledged briefly in English and French the honor done him, and on motion of Sir John the House adjourned. Mr. Blake sits just on the left of the Speaker's chair. As Mr. Ouimet left the chair he and Mr. Blake exchanged a smile which, bashful to start with, expanded into a broad grin at the rate of a mile a minute, and the House catching on, a roar of laughter went up and in this fashion the first sitting of the first session of the Sixth Parliament of Canada ended.

SESSIONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Notice is given by Mr. Davin of a bill to establish full representative government in the Northwest.

Sir Richard Cartwright will ask what was the white population of Manitoba at the last census.

The report of the fisheries, public accounts, trade and navigation, customs and inland revenue, militia and Postmaster-General, have been presented.

A large deputation of cigar-makers waited upon Sir Charles Tupper, seeking for more protection. Sir Charles promised to consider their case.

Mr. Cornel, M. P. for Montreal East, declares publicly that he is not a supporter of the Government.

The Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, is not in the best of health. He has been compelled to be absent from the Assembly frequently during the late session.

Mr. John White, ex-M. P. for East Hastings, who is now in the city, is likely to be appointed postmaster at Belleville.

It is probable the session will not be a prolonged one owing to the meagre public matters to be brought before the House.

In ministerial circles the impression appears to gain ground that the government will get out of the Queen's Bench difficulty of proposing to leave the matter with the courts. The effect of this will be, if carried out, to steal Mr. King's seat for one session.

The enormous expense that has been incurred by the government in putting the cumbrous and unnecessary Franchise Act in force is likely to prove a fruitful subject of discussion this session. The government have not yet fixed the salaries that are to be paid to revising barristers, clerks, bailiffs, etc., and no account has yet been given of the vast amounts paid for printing lists. If is likely all the facts in connection with the cost of the Franchise Act of 1885, will be forthcoming, as notices of motions have already been placed on the notice paper of intention to call for information.

After routine business on Thursday the debate on Mr. Carnal's resolution condemning the Imperial government's Coercion bill was taken up. An amendment was moved by Mr. Neil, of North Bruce, to the effect that the House not being apprised of all the facts, was not competent to judge or pass an opinion on the subject. The debate was an animated one, and listened to by a crowded gallery and a full House. Col. O'Brien, of Muskoka, stated that should editor O'Brien visit Canada he would probably require more than police protection.

Mr. Blake is reported to be very angry over the publication of his last confidential letter to his supporters, and openly charges that there is a Judas in the camp. Another caucus is to be held when an effort will be made to ascertain who was guilty of the breach of confidence. Suspicion falls on one or two new members whom, it is believed showed the letter in a moment of thoughtlessness.

Treasurer Shebyn made his budget speech in the Assembly last evening. For the fiscal year ending June, 1887, he estimated a deficit of $1,732,966.15 instead of the surplus which he said his predecessor, Mr. Robertson, had promised. For next year ending 1888, Mr. Shebyn estimates that the total expenditure will be $4,220,736, which is more than the revenue, but the ordinary expenses will only reach $3,003,329.60, with receipts of $3,020,522.80, thus leaving an apparent surplus of $17,193.20.

The Northwest frontier will be patrolled by three hundred police this summer, an increase of fifty.

The Home Rule anti-coercion resolutions were introduced in the Commons on Thursday and were debated for some time.

The vice-regal reception on Saturday night was a gorgeous affair. Amongst the ladies presented were Mrs. Senator McInnes, Mrs. Mara and Miss Chisholm.

Dr. Orton, ex-M. P. for Centre Wellington, expects to be appointed a Senator for the Northwest Territories as soon as the bill creating territorial senatorships is passed.

Mr. Adam Hudspeth was re elected for South Victoria last Wednesday by a majority of 42. He was elected on the 22nd of February for the same constituency by a much larger majority.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, is strongly opposed to the visit of Mr. William O'Brien to Canada, to denounce Lord Lansdowne. His Grace has endeavored to dissuade O'Brien from coming.

The matter of delay in gazetting the Liberal members was brought up in the Commons, Ottawa, on the 21st, and discussed somewhat tropically by Sirs John, Richard Cartwright, Blake, Kenney, Miles, Jones and many others.

In reply to a question by Mr. Shakespeare, on Thursday night, Hon. Mr. Foster stated that representations had been made to the Imperial government regarding the Behring's Sea outrages, particulars of which would be found in the papers to be brought down in a few days.

The leadership of the Senate is not yet decided upon. Senator Smith holds it reluctantly; his successor will be appointed this week. It is learned on good authority that Sir Hector Langevin had been asked to take the position is without any foundation and the later rumor that Mr. Archibald, of Nova Scotia, would be selected is utterly untrue.

News in Brief.

A gold brick swindle has been unearthed in New York.

Pennsylvania has finally passed the joint resolution proposing a woman suffrage constitutional amendment.

Search is being made in the ruins of the Del Monte Hotel, Monterey, for treasure. Already gold, diamonds and other valuables have been recovered.

The Lord Mayor, of Dublin, has called a meeting for the purpose of taking steps toward the erection of a national memorial to Gladstone.

Seven great gas wells are flowing in Muncie, Ind., and property has gone up to a fabulous price. Over a million dollars of real estate changed hands yesterday.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church concluded its session in Toronto. Mrs. Thornburn, of Ottawa was appointed on the nominating committee. The next annual meeting will be held in Guelph.

A St. Catharines dispatch of the 17th announces that Messrs. Lawrie & Son, the well-known flour merchants of that city, are in difficulties. A meeting of creditors is called, and it is hoped a settlement will soon be made.

The Montreal *Post*, of the 16th inst., returns to its attacks on Lansdowne for evictions on his estates in Ireland, denouncing him in the bitterest terms. Among other choice epithets he is termed "The monster in human shape who now defiles the office of Governor-General."

Canada's fishery fleet for this season will include the flagship Acadia, the Lansdowne, Canadienne, General Middleton, L. Howlette, J. E. Conrad, Terror, Lizzie Lindlay, Critic and the confiscated Highland Light. The vessels will carry 190 men, thirty officers and sixteen guns.

Home Rule.

The debate on the Home Rule resolutions introduced by Mr. J. J. Curran, of Montreal Centre, in the Ottawa Commons now in progress, is said to be a very animated one. Following is the text of the motion: Resolved—That the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1882, adopted a humble address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, expressing the hope that a just measure of Home Rule would be granted to Ireland, and that in the year 1886, by resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, the sentiments of said address to Her Most Gracious Majesty were earnestly reiterated, and the hope expressed that a measure of Home Rule satisfactory to the people of Ireland would be passed by the Imperial Parliament, and that such measure of Home Rule has not been granted to the Irish people, but, on the contrary, there has been introduced into the Imperial House of Commons by Her Majesty's Government a Coercion Bill enacting the most stringent coercive measures for Ireland, by which the Irish people will be deprived of rights most dear to all British subjects.

That this House has learned with profound regret of the introduction into the Imperial House of Commons of the Coercion Bill above mentioned, and protests against its adoption as being subversive of the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

That this House again expresses the hope that there may speedily be granted to Ireland such a measure of Home Rule as is enjoyed in the Dominion of Canada, which, while satisfying the national aspirations of the people of Ireland for self-government, shall also be consistent with the integrity of the Empire as a whole.

That the granting of Home Rule to Ireland will fittingly crown the already glorious reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty as a constitutional sovereign, will come with special appropriateness in this her Jubilee year, and, if possible, render Her Majesty more dear to the hearts of her already devoted and loyal subjects.

That the present resolutions be forthwith forwarded to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister, to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., and Chas. Stewart Parnell, M. P.

Le Paris replying to the utterances of the Berlin *Post* on Flourens' attitude towards Germany, denounces the German policy as lying, absurd and brutal.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 29, 1887

CANADA'S INDEBTEDNESS.

A copy of the Dominion public accounts for the year ending 30th last June has reached THE TIMES office. These confirm the opinion frequently expressed in these columns that the debt of the country was much larger than it was stated to be in the ministerial press. The Hon. THOMAS WHITE, in the Victoria Theatre in this city, asserted that the gross debt was in the neighborhood of $250,000,000, and the net debt $196,000,000. Elsewhere throughout the Dominion Cabinet Ministers, as well as the Conservative political stump slaggers, were equally bold in their assertion as to the correctness of their figures. Returns asked for last session were purposely held back in order that the electors might be kept still further in the dark as to the actual condition of affairs. The government knew that a day would arrive when it would be impossible to conceal its hand any longer. That period has been reached and the government's financial transactions for the year are before us. The gross debt on the 30th of last June was $273,164,341 and the net debt $223,159,107. It is now believed that these sums have been largely added to during the current financial year. To ascertain the correctness of this belief returns have already been asked for. A reduction in the assets of the Dominion from $68,295,915 to $50,005,234 is attributable to the acceptance of Northwest lands in payment of a part of the loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the wiping out of some harbor debts claimed as assets. The increase in the gross debt during the last financial year was from $264,703,607 to $273,164,341, an increase of $8,360,734; and the net debt from $196,407,692 to $223,159,107, an increase of $26,751,415. Comparing these figures with those of 1878 when the present party assumed power the gross public debt was $174,957,268 and the net debt $140,362,069. From the heads of accounts given below it will be observed that an enormous annual charge has been fixed upon the country for interest on public debt account. The average interest payable on the debt has increased within a few months from 3.08 to 4.02. It is claimed, however, that the interest derivable from investments made by the Dominion will reduce the charge in the rate of interest to an average of 2.86. The total receipts for the year 1885-6 were $33,177,040, of which $25,226,456 were from taxes levied on imports and inland revenue and $7,950,584 were derived from other sources. The total expenditure amounted to $39,011,612. By way of comparison we give the expenditure for the two last financial years in parallel columns, as follows:

	1886.	1885.
Interest on public debt	$10,127,608	$ 9,419,482
Charges of management	282,400	282,641
Premium, discount, etc.	64,630	154,854
Sinking fund	1,606,270	1,462,001
Administration of justice	707,832	636,252
Arts, Agriculture, etc.	269,812	86,324
Civil government	1,180,870	1,139,495
Fisheries	274,294	273,174
Gaol, Survey and obs	126,456	115,841
Immigrat'n & quarantine	347,573	306,408
Indians	1,195,000	1,100,000
Insurance supervision	8,577	649,338
Lighthouse and coast service	553,345	532,448
Mail subsidies and subventions	271,457	281,778
Marine hospitals	49,350	55,291
Militia and defence	1,178,659	2,707,727
Miscellaneous	2,809,000	479,000
Mounted police	1,029,358	564,249
Ocean and river service	296,178	298,574
Penitentiaries	310,782	278,551
Pensions	88,319	89,979
Dominion police	17,341	18,953
Public works	2,049,352	2,930,362
Railways and canals	87,456	99,029
Steam vessel inspection	21,799	23,241
Subsidies to provinces	4,182,525	3,959,392
Superannuation	200,655	209,596
Adulteration of food	13,527	14,945
Canning fish, etc.	49,564	50,550
Customs collection	800,107	799,547
Excise	310,022	370,366
Dominion lands	194,965	178,727
Post office	2,795,196	2,498,213
Liquor license act	3,515	3,230
Railways and canals	3,559,656	3,358,324
Weights and measures	34,293	34,977
Minor revenue	8,275	4,145
Totals	$39,011,612	$35,027,009

In addition to the above expenditures, $12,524,714 were expended, which included $6,476,400 upon Pacific railways, canals and other public works; $3,147,065 as investment loans to harbor boards, etc., and $2,701,249 as subsidies to railway companies. The following are the companies who received subsidies:

St. Louis & Richibucto Railway Co.	$ 21,400
Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway Co	41,000
Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.	422,540
Northern & Pacific Junction Railway Company	1,051,500
Northern & Western Railway Co.	128,000
Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Co.	196,745
Quebec Central Railway Co.	60,843
Canada Atlantic Railway Co.	49,143
Montreal & Sorel Railway Co.	64,972
Carquet Railway Co.	75,000
Montreal & Champlain Junction Railway Co.	30,000
Elgin, Petitcodiac & Havelock Railway Co	38,040
North Shore Railway Co.	500,000
	$2,701,249

"There is evidently an error in this sum being classified among the subsidies. The amount charged is doubtless part of the $750,000 to be advanced to Messrs. R. DUNSMUIR & Co., as part of the consideration for the construction and operating of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

The sources from which the revenue of the country was derived are the following:

	1886	1885
Customs	$18,973,551	$18,605,428
Excise	5,852,904	6,449,101
Post office	1,362,600	1,341,772
Public works & railways	6,086,440	6,063,502
Other sources	1,906,585	2,566,598
	$34,177,040	$33,727,001

LANSDOWNE has promised the Northwest territories representation in the Senate. This is what these free-born sons of the plains have shrieked for. It was for this that Dumont fought, and Dressyman died on the gallows. And now when the sounds of strife have ceased, when the conflict that reddened the fields of Duck Lake and Batoche is past, and when the names of Clarke's Crossing, Humboldt and Touchwood are but glorious memories this boon heals the sorrows of the patriots of the prairie. Raise a political row in Canada and reforms follow.

THE Dominion Senate costs over $200,000 a year. It began to earn the money yesterday by sitting for four minutes! But then the old fellows have to try the divorce suits, and places must be found for men who cannot get nominated for seats in the popular chamber, and have a long purse about election times.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

The Trade and Navigation Returns for the last fiscal year have been issued. The volume published this year is somewhat bulky, and as usual it is made up largely of carefully prepared tables relative to the foreign trade of the Dominion, and replete with the most interesting of information. This publication is eagerly looked for by all such as take a deep interest in the progress and prosperity of the country, and is regarded as one of the most valuable of the many reports presented to parliament, which, until the Public Accounts, is more frequently referred to than to any other government publication of that nature. The figures relate to the fiscal year of 1886, and show that for that period the total foreign trade of the Dominion was $189,675,875, made up of imports $99,602,694, and exports to the value of $85,251,314. This represents a falling off as compared with 1885 of $3,987,048 in the exports, and $9,338,792 in the imports, which is accounted for almost wholly by the shrinkage in values rather than volume of business. A comparison of these two items with previous years give the following result:

EXPORTS.

1885	$87,567,885
1879	71,491,255
1869	80,291,814

IMPORTS.

1885	$71,965,306
1879	60,341,608
1869	99,002,694

The aggregate trade, made up of goods entered for consumption, and goods exported, amounted, as stated above to $189,675,875, and as divided by countries, was as follows:

Great Britain	$82,143,828
United States	81,498,869
France	2,509,593
Germany	2,469,821
Spain	323,540
Portugal	301,972
Italy	215,266
Holland	697,579
Belgium	317,472
Newfoundland	2,139,931
West Indies	5,366,042
South America	2,111,029
China and Japan	2,099,709
Switzerland	203,085
Other countries	2,273,014

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South America	2,111,029
China and Japan	2,099,709
Switzerland	203,085
Other countries	2,273,014

On analyzing the exports and imports we find that the imports from the following countries were as follows:

Great Britain	$40,601,139
United States	44,338,079
France	1,975,218
Germany	2,155,523
Holland	301,972
Belgium	196,997
Newfoundland	384,321
West Indies	3,144,473
South America	1,100,995
China and Japan	2,432,580

To the following countries Canada exported goods to the value of the sums mentioned, namely:

Great Britain	$41,542,689
United States	36,359,749
France	531,393
Newfoundland	1,754,989
West Indies	2,121,570
South America	1,010,031
Australia	225,900

The total duty collected during the year was $19,448,123, of which sum this province contributed $908,007.63 a trifle over one twentieth of the whole. The major portion of the customs duties was contributed by importers of goods from Great Britain and the United States.

It is a matter for remark at first sight, that while we imported more goods from the United States that Great Britain, the latter paid $7,817,357 in duty to the former's $6,790,080, which is accounted for by the fact that $15,000,000 worth of free goods came in from the American side. On goods from France $735,666 were paid in duty, which would indicate that they must have been of a high class character, and probably wholly luxuries.

The amount of duty collected *per capita* of the Dominion's population averaged $4.49. In British Columbia the average amounts to $13.77, making this province by great the heaviest taxed province in the Dominion. The per capita average contribution by taxes on imports since 1875 the average has ranged from $4.19 to $5.03. The cost of collecting the duty for 1886 was 04.14, a few points less than the previous year. The principal ports contributing to the treasury were:

Montreal	$7,445,366
Toronto	3,419,365
Halifax	1,325,120
St. John	874,983
Victoria	908,007
Winnipeg	656,859
Ottawa	580,756
Brantford	112,879
New Westminster	81,812
Nanaimo	43,529

The exports were of the following classes:

Animals and their product	$28,077,813
Produce of forest	22,889,099
Agricultural	21,440,851
Fisheries	5,909,093
The mine	4,187,297
Manufactures	3,206,367

Among the leading classes, it is noticed that there were exported: Horses, $2,147,584; horned cattle, $5,825,188; sheep, $1,182,241; butter, $832,355; cheese, $6,754,626, and eggs, $1,728,082. There were also 222,743 barrels of apples exported, valued at $447,004. Among the minerals shipped out of the country were phosphates valued at $431,951, and coal to the value of $1,416,160, of which $1,126,677 worth was to the United States. The main falling off as compared with 1883 was in animals and their produce and the chief gain in agricultural products.

THE Ottawa *Evening Journal*—Independent Conservative—in its criticism of the opening speeches thus refers to the effort of the leader of the opposition: Mr. Blake made a speech characteristic in two ways. In one, superb; in the other—Blakish. Superb oratorically, for Mr. Blake has no superior as a speaker. He has a fine voice, which many others have. There is splendid command of language; some other men in the House have that. There is impressive presence; that is not his own either. And there is deliberateness of utterance, perfect self command, readiness to make every possible point at a moment's notice, keenest sarcasm and brilliant, if cold wit, constantly changing cadence of voice gentle modulation or tremendous emphasis at will. In these things only Mr. Laurier approaches him in all the House. Mr. Laurier surpasses him in the noblest flights of eloquence, for Mr. Laurier when he rises to the greatest occasions infuses the fire of a warm heart into his eloquence, which Mr. Blake, whether he have the heart or not does not do. The Blakish feature of the speech consisted of the patronizing manner in which he referred to the mover and seconder of the address.

GODS IN CAPTIVITY.

IDOLS IN NEW YORK FROM CHINA, AFRICA AND INDIA.

Descriptions of Some of the Prominent Gods and Goddesses—Horrid Grotesqueness—The Chinese Adam—Buddhist Virgin—Vishnu's Four Incarnations.

There are about 200 heathen idols in this city, of which the Presbyterian collection has eighty-five. These embrace idols from China, India, Mexico and Africa, and include a sufficient variety to satisfy the most pronounced heathen. A heathen god doesn't pride himself on his beauty, but relies on his horrid grotesqueness to send a chill down the backbone of his devotees. One of the three Mexican idols is of wood. The sculptor evidently used a jack knife, and gave the idol great angularity in all directions, especially at the knee and elbow joints. The arms meet in front without the intervention of hands. The body is very long and the face utterly without expression. Another Mexican specimen resembles the old Aztec deities, with heavy masses of stone carving about the head, a stern expression in the face, and vigorous ugliness strongly predominant in every feature. The third of the Mexican gods is of wood and resembles a coal heaver with a profusion of black paint on his face, heavy muscles and a garment of green cloth.

There is one African idol. Its countenance looks like a distorted negro face, with lips as if cut apart by a huge plow. The nose is of triangular shape, and the ridge extends through the forehead to the hair, which is composed of braided cords. The dress is of black and white cotton cloth, and her shoulders are covered with a cape of red flannel. The arms extend nearly to the feet and are very clumsy.

VARIOUS CHINESE GODS.

Fin Sing is the Chinese god of literature. He is worshiped by all literary men. He is represented with one foot on the head of the sacred fish, and is evidently as much down on it as an American editor is on a fish story. He holds aloft in one hand a pen, which looks like a cigarette, and is made of paper. In the other hand is a tablet of papyrus. Unlike literary men, he is very homely. He has large ears, and has apparently just received some news and is hurrying to get it in the last edition. His left foot is raised behind him, as if in the act of running.

Lui Kung is the god of thunder. Thunder and lightning are supposed to be under his control, and he is much feared. His upper lip is constructed on the principle of a cow-catcher. The nose is chopped off squarely at the bottom. Each cheek is ornamented with a brazen spot. His ears are large and broad, and above them are two large flaps like elephants' ears and red as beets. He wears a golden robe and looks generally as if he were running against a high wind. His right hand is raised, as if to touch off the thunder. Each foot has three toes, and his knees are covered with mail. He is seated in a large chair.

Prin Kil Wing, the Chinese Adam, was the first man, according to Chinese theory. He sprang out of chaos, and then remodeled the heavens and the earth. He is worshiped principally by erecters of mast sheds in China. He is seated squarely on a block, and holds one of the Chinese "diagrams," or amulets, in his hands, has a short skirt about his loins and a mantle on his shoulders. His forehead is high and streaked with black paint. His ears are large, face fair and his hair is raised in heavy lines. Do-Low-Koon, a bulldheaded, benevolent old fellow, with long tufts of horsehair whiskers, is one of the "Seen," an imaginary species of genii, of men who have become immortal and inhabit the hills. His business is to teach men to find the Elixir of Life (or to make it), or a medicine which confers immortality.

THE BUDDHIST VIRGIN.

Kevan Lon is the Buddhist virgin. She is attired in gold, has a face of the color of red clay, and is under a canopy with arms resting on a balcony. Two brother gods, without names, have deep black faces, with heavy whiskers and mustaches in tufts like bogs in a swamp of inky water. One has his eyes turned downward; the other's are distended as if he had just ended a severe fit of choking. Above the one are strung a couple of black keys, and the other has ornaments of the same kind in white metal. Nearly all the Chinese gods have nicely curled mustaches. When they have whiskers they are in the tuft form, stiff as porcupine quills.

Peen-hau is the Queen of Heaven, and is very generally worshiped in China, especially by seamen. She is enshrined in every vessel, and has many temples on land. She has a gentle expression. There are several representations of her. In one she is seated in a large chair, completely filling it, and has a flat piece of wood on her head. In another she is represented in gold clothing, with her hands wrapped in a rich mantle. She has large ears, with drops, holds a scepter, and looks like a fat China woman. Kum-yam, or the Goddess of Mercy, is worshiped by all classes. She is a huge female in dark red, with large limbs, and is seated with a child resting on one knee. Her face has a mild expression and she is not particularly homely.

An image of Buddha, about to be consecrated when bought, was made in Siam, and cost 62½ cents in silver. The Sacred Bull is in marble, and is kneeling down. It is very heavy. No. 107 of the collection is a necklace. The Hindus think they cannot tell a lie when this is on their neck. Sing Wan San Poon is a god of riches and is a solitary character. It is said he has given the wealth of China to England, and he is therefore heartily despised. Ram, incarnation of Vishnu, is in marble. He was found in Sutledge river, near Lodiana, having been thrown there because of a broken arm. When an idol has a limb broken he is thrown away. There are four representations of the incarnations of Vishnu. One is the Boar Avatar, which is looking up, supporting the world on his snout. He has a boar's head but a man's body. The Fish Avatar has the body of a fish with the head of a woman and four hands. He holds a scepter in his left hand and is trampling on a man. Katch Avatar has two scepters and is four handed.—New York Mail and Express.

Lack of Privacy in Our Homes.

A correspondent writes to The Boston Transcript calling attention to the fact that in this country window shades are frequently left up after the lamps are lit. "How very odd," he says, "this would seem to an Englishman! The moment a lamp is lighted in an Englishman's house, in town or country, down goes the curtain. An American has seemingly none of that nice sense of privacy that the Englishman owns. He can sit in the bosom of his family, eat, drink, be merry, dandle his child upon his knee, poke his fire, read his paper, all uncurtained to the outside world."

A Housekeeping Education.

A Rangoon English journal recently, in discussing the education of European girls in the far east, made a strong plea for the teaching of cooking and housekeeping in the schools. It declared that the general disinclination to marry among young men in the civil service who are living on a fixed salary was attributable largely to the fact that the young women were unable to do any housework, or even to direct properly the servants of a household.—Harper's Bazar.

The Effect Our Clothes Have.

Mrs. A. D.T. Whitney, in a practical talk to young women at Boston, gave a new turn to the definition of the word "becoming." Instead of garments becoming the person, she said, "we become like our clothes; if we put on a hat that is a little exaggerated in style, we give our heads a toss to correspond with it; the Quakers have calm, placid faces harmonizing with their clothing."

A man in London who does not talk jubilee is suspected of having pockets full of dynamite.

UGLY ELEPHANTS.

THRILLING STORIES OF THEIR WICKEDNESS IN CAPTIVITY.

Treachery of Romeo, Mogul, Queen, Empress and Other So-Called "Tame" Pachyderms—All of them Afraid of a Rat or Mouse.

The worst elephant that ever walked in a circus parade in the United States was Forepaugh's well known big elephant Romeo. He was as full of mischief as a monkey, and as dangerous as a dynamite mine. He was not bad in spells, but always bad, and his attendants never knew when his big trunk was going to swing at them with the force of a battering ram. He considered every man who traveled with the Forepaugh show his born enemy. He had a special dislike to Adam Forepaugh, Sr., and never lost an opportunity to attempt the veteran showman's life. Whenever Mr. Forepaugh went near him he would make a swipe at him with his trunk or throw at him the first missile he could find. When the show came to Philadelphia to winter Romeo had to be chained in the middle of a big room alone, out of reach of the sides and top. His chains had to be fastened to a post anchored about ten feet in the ground. His hind legs had to be fastened with chains stretched obliquely out and back from him.

Whenever an especially violent fit of temper seized Romeo it was necessary to throw him and beat him into submission. The throwing was accomplished by fastening block and tackle to the chains on the hind legs and drawing those members up under his big body until he was compelled to let himself down. Once down he was chained tight and hold, while a dozen men would surround him and thrash him with poles until he trumpeted "enough." It frequently took ten hours to beat him into submission, and he was often kept lying on the floor for three or four days before he would give in.

The last seven years of his life Romeo depended on one eye to guide his elephantine way through life. The other was shot out by his keeper, Stuart Craven, one day in the fall of 1865, on Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, after Romeo had broken down the brick wall of the animal house where Forepaugh was wintering. Romeo took a notion to wander, and after raising merry war among the other animals, he butted down the brick wall of the house and started down the Ridge. Stuart Craven followed him with a shotgun and emptied about a pound of shot into Romeo's leather hide. One load took effect in one of his eyes and blinded him, and at the same time conquered the big brute so that he allowed himself to be driven back to his quarters.

A couple of years later Romeo killed an attendant named "Canada Bill" at Hartboro, Pa., by throwing him against a wall and then getting him in front of him and kneeling upon him. "Elephant George," an attendant, was nearly drowned by him while riding across a river on the elephant's neck. Romeo dived three times in the attempt to drown George, who was rescued just in time by the other people of the show, who went after him in boats.

Romeo died in Chicago in 1872 from lockjaw, caused by the sores made on his ankles by the shackles. His skeleton is now mounted in the College of Surgeons and Physicians in Chicago. In his time he killed three men and destroyed $50,000 worth of property.

Mogul, an elephant that was owned by John O'Brien, had a propensity to knock down and kneel upon anybody who was near him when he took one of his fits of bad temper. He was a hard animal to conquer, and it frequently took several days' thrashing. He was killed in 1871 in an attempt to subdue him. He was kept lying down for four days on damp ground after a thrashing, and he caught cold and died of pneumonia.

Chief and Queen, two elephants of the Barnum herd, were sold to Mr. Forepaugh last spring for $2,000. This low price was accepted for them on account of their dangerous temper. Queen had an unexplainable hatred for James A. Bailey, of Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson, from the first time she saw him, and the big brute never lost an opportunity to make an attempt upon his life. At the opening of the season two years ago in Madison Square garden, she nearly succeeded in accomplishing her designs on Mr. Bailey. Queen was in the procession coming down the track, and Mr. Bailey was walking in the opposite direction. When Queen saw him coming she edged out toward him, and as Mr. Bailey got opposite her there was a post behind him. Queen saw her opportunity and swerved suddenly toward him, attempting to catch him between her huge body and the post and squeeze him to death, but Bailey saw her purpose just in time and sprang aside, escaping by a hair's breadth.

Pickaninny, the little clown elephant, known all over the country on account of his funny performances with the clown, Charlie McCarthy, was performing at Slocum's minstrels several weeks ago, and kept his temper well enough until the last night, when he took a notion to play the bad elephant. He started by knocking his keeper down, and then picked him up and threw him against the wall. The man was nearly dead when McCarthy rescued him.

Emperor, who was Jumbo's side partner with the Barnum show during the season before last, took a fit of stubbornness on him in Troy, N. Y., while being driven through the street, and he broke away and went on a rampage. He got into an iron foundry and burned his feet, and then ran into a crowded street. Before he was caught and chained he had injured four men and a woman, and had done $4,000 worth of other damage.

When Adam Forepaugh started in the menagerie business he had but two elephants with him. They were Romeo, the wickedest in the country, and Annie, a black African elephant, the trickiest on the road. It was Annie's delight to frighten farmers' teams into running away, and she was never happier than when she could scare a cow out of seven years' milk. Whenever she saw a cow on the road out went the big ears like sails, trunk and tail were elevated, and with a soul harrowing series of trumpetings Annie would make at the cow, and in about five seconds that cow, surrounded by a cloud of dust, would disappear over the horizon.

The biggest and wickedest elephant in the country will back off from a rat or mouse, and will tremble and trumpet if advanced upon by the little animal.—Philadelphia Record.

Manufacture of Paper Bottles.

Paper bottles, capable of fully withstanding the effect of alcoholic fluids, and unbreakable, are manufactured in the United States. Paper is first made from ten parts rag, fifty parts wood and forty parts straw stock. Both sides of the sheet are covered with a mixture of defibrinated blood and powdered lime. Ten thicknesses of this material are placed one on another, and they are then pressed in a hot metel mold until they assume the form of half a bottle. The two halves are then united under the influence of heat and pressure into a perfect bottle.—Boston Budget.

Absolution Granted.

The Accident News tells of two well known newspaper men of thirsty who met the other morning with contrite hearts and big heads, and swore off for six months. At 8 o'clock that evening one was sipping a glass of seltzer when the door opened and No. 2 entered very intoxicated. He paused to recover his balance, perceived his friend, straightened up, and, advancing to the latter, said with great dignity: "I absholve you from your pledh. Drink (hic) till you pleash."—New York Sun.

So far has the competition mania gone in England that prizes have been given for the best three epitaphs on the late Fred Archer—one of them "for recluse."

Rucci, the Italian faster, took in over 20,000 francs in one day recently.

AMERICAN DRINKS IN ENGLAND.

Experience of the "American Bar" Proprietor—The Mint Julep Story.

"When I opened the American bar in Liverpool, such a thing as a cocktail, a sour, a julep, a cobbler, a fizz, or even plain rye or bourbon whiskey was something that had been heard of but by few, and tasted by none. Among those who were to become my immediate and regular customers, Brandy and soda, 'alf and 'alf, gin, hot toddy, porter, and ale, were the favorite and only tipples, as they had been for untold generations. My bar, backed by a true New York display of glittering glassware, plate glass mirrors, and bottles of many colored liquids, with white coated handsome young men ready to serve the customers, in place of the traditional barmaid, was flocked to as if it had been a museum of rare curiosities.

"But my American drinks went begging. The old time English beverages were still good enough for the loyal Britons, and when the persistent tips they tendered the bartenders were as persistently refused, it seemed to appear to them as if the very bulwarks of the nation were being assailed, and the throne itself was tottering. But by degrees, as exigencies occurred which enabled me to demonstrate to customers the efficacy of Yankee decoctions in cases of expanded head, stomachic derangement superinduced by a too much prolonged dalliance with merciless English tipples, and other physical and mental disturbances which, I am frank to say, would ever have remained unknown had there never been either American or other bar, they came to recognize the fact that if there could be any excuse for patronizing a bar at all, it could only be found in patronizing one where Yankee beverages could be had. One practical customer, in referring to the coming around of the British public to this stage, said that it was as if they first deplued, then pitied, then embraced.

"I had one customer who developed a great fondness for the mint julep. No matter whether the weather was hot or cold, he wanted his mint julep, and he wanted it with amazing frequency. He was a man of consequence, and I thought he would certainly be able to appreciate an American joke as well as an American drink, so one day I related to him that bold but respectable anecdote about the man who went to Virginia, before the war, and became acquainted with a hospitable resident. The resident had plenty of good material for conviviality, and the visitor, having a recipe for the concocting of mint julep, thought that his host was wasting both stuff and opportunity in being ignorant of the existence of the julep. The visitor found that there was a fine bed of mint on the plantation, and he led his host, accompanied by a jug and other ingredients, to the spot. There he brewed the julep and captured the planter's heart. The visitor taught the Virginian how to distil this heretofore to him unknown nectar, and in time took his departure. A year later he had business again in Virginia, and he lost no time in hunting up his old host. He went to the plantation. His knock being answered by an old negro, he asked the servant for his master.

"'Ol mars's dead, suh,' replied the old negro. 'Dah was white man come 'long h'yah 'bout a yea' 'go an' teach ol' mars' done gwan drink hiss'f to deff, suh.'

"I told that to my julep loving customer, expecting to be rewarded with an appreciative laugh. He was imbibing one of his beverages at the time. He quit drinking, looked solemn, cast a regretful look at the mint in his glass, and went out and never came back. He had taken the story literally, and drew a moral from it at once."—New York Sun.

Painting Still Life.

I used to know a Frenchman who boasted that he could make money go further than any one alive. He was a dexterous painter of still life, and one of his favorite subjects was a sack of guineas and a package of bank notes lying on a desk with an account book and the trappings of a cashier's desk. He painted this picture over and over again, and got high prices for every replica he made. The original money had been loaned to him by the picture dealer for whom he had painted the first picture. Now he has enough of his own to make studies from.

We have in New York a very similar genius. He is also a painter of still life, and his microscopically accurate transcription of a $5 greenback, supposed to be inscribed to an ebony panel, has been decided by the government to come under the head of a dangerous counterfeit. He makes his money go farther than my Gallic friend, I fancy, for he can sell one of his $5 bills for $500, while it took some thousands of pounds of the Frenchman's manufacture to command as much.

The painting of still life takes some curious turns, by the way. Portraits of men and beasts are common enough. Last week a musical enthusiast brought to a painter of my acquaintance a commission to paint him a picture which should include a portrait of his pet Stradivarius. The fine old fiddle is now in progress of pictorial immortalization, as the center of a composition which includes a music book, a rose in a glass and a tankard of Rhine wine.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

How Heaven Interfered.

Sir Francis Hastings Doyle put the following good story into his lately published book of reminiscences: "James Allan Park was a worthy old judge, a believer in special providences and extremely eccentric. He was in the habit of talking aloud to himself without knowing it. In one case that came before him the prisoner was accused of stealing some fagots, and Park, on the bench, was heard to mutter something to this effect—that he did not quite see his way to a verdict, one fagot being as like another fagot as one egg is like another egg. The quick-eared barrister retained for the defense caught these murmurings from above, and instantly made use of them. 'Now, witness,' he cried out, 'you swear to those fagots; how dare you do such a thing. Is not one fagot as like another fagot as one egg is like another egg?'

Immediately the judge, who though a good man, had certainly no claim to be an angel, rushed in without any proper apprehensions. 'Stop the case,' he shouted, 'stop it at once; the coincidence is quite miraculous. I vow to God the very same thought in the very same words passed through my mind only a few seconds ago. Heaven has interfered to shield an innocent man. Gentlemen of the jury, you will acquit the prisoner.'"—Chicago Herald.

A Locomotive Gas Lighter.

The covered street at Milan, now well known as the Victor Emmanuel gallery, is roofed with glass and completed by a large dome, round the interior of which runs a chain of gas lamps. The lighting of these lamps at a considerable elevation used to present some difficulties, and was always a source of risk, until an arrangement was made for doing the work by electricity. A miniature railway has been constructed close to the gas burners, on which runs a little electric locomotive carrying a wick steeped in spirits of wine. When it is desired to light the burners the wick is set on fire and the locomotive started on its career. It flies round the dome, rapidly kindling the lights, and exciting much interest among the crowds that assemble nightly to witness the performance.—Boston Transcript.

A New Idea.

"So Miss Blank is married?" he inquired. "Yes." "I heard that her father gave her a check for $10,000." "Yes, he did." "Was is good for anything?" "Well, that's the point that puzzles everybody who was there. They were all crowding around to see if it was certified, when she held it aloft and exclaimed: 'Dear father, but these dilemmas are enough!' She touched it to the gas and away it went. I think it's a new kink, and she intended to save the old man."—Detroit Free Press.

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NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 9th March 1887, an Assessment of One Cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable 11th April, at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B. C.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 12th May, 1887, shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 16th day of June, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment, ton ther with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Quesnelle, B.C., March 23, 1887. ap15 W4

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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 29, 1887

COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Our readers in this district should not forget to record their vote in favor of Mr. J. N. Evans, one of the candidates for the seat of the late Premier in the local Legislature. Mr. Evans is a sterling straight-forward gentleman, well known in the district and to many other parts of the Province as a man in every way worthy the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is progressive in his ideas and will prove himself to be a worthy representative of so large and so influential a district as is Cowichan. His friends should see to it that no effort is spared to place him at the head of the polls next Thursday evening. Against his opponents, Messrs. Fry and Sutton, The Times has only this to say: Both are before the electors as avowed supporters of the Government. In taking this position they assume all the responsibilities for the many iniquitous acts passed and sanctioned during the late session. This alone will hang about their necks like a mill-stone and should lead them down to defeat. Let there be a grand rally for Mr. Evans, and good, honest, progressive government of the people, by the people and for the people, and not for rings and monopolies.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The necessity for at once inaugurating a comprehensive policy in connection with our harbor improvements is daily becoming apparent. Victoria for many years has ranked as the fourth and fifth revenue producing port in the Dominion. The inside harbor, if properly dredged and the few rocky obstacles removed, is sufficient for accommodating a large fleet. Here there need be no fear on the part of captains for the safety of their vessels while riding at anchor, for the harbor is completely land-locked and sheltered from wind or storm from any direction. The entrance thereto, however, is intricate, requiring skill and experience on the part of captains and pilots to reach the wharves in safety. It is true a few years ago a contract was awarded for removing a reef which occupied a very objectionable position in the harbor. Later on another was let to remove one in the channel to the entrance, but there are still grave and serious obstacles in the way, which if removed, will enable Victoria's shippers and importers to enlarge their operations, as vessels of large draught could enter the harbor in safety at all stages of the tide regardless of the weather. In asking the improvement of the harbor, Victorians are seeking for nothing unreasonable or beyond what they are not entitled to receive. The wharves and docks are the property of private individuals, who have sunk a large amount of capital in their erection and maintenance. The efforts of these gentlemen should be supplemented by the Federal government, whose treasury for the last fifteen years has derived a sum of over $10,000,000 by way of duties collected here. The Canadian Pacific is completed; new channels of trade for Canada are now being sought, Victoria's position and importance as the gateway city of Canada on the Pacific entitles her to a greater consideration than she has hitherto received from both political parties since 1871. Perseverance on the part of our representatives, the City Council and the Board of Trade, will ultimately be crowned with success. Our watchword then should be agitate, agitate for harbor improvements.

CANADIAN TRADE EXTENSION.

The European *Mail* an Australian publication states that Mr. Alex. Woods, Canada's Agent General in that colony, has opened an office and warehouse in which he shows samples of goods from over 200 Canadian manufacturers. From this office Mr. Woods will direct his work through the medium of persons having local connections and a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the Australasian colonies. Canada, it appears, says the *Mail*, is prepared to supply Australasians with all the goods, except rosin and turpentine, that are now imported from the United States. Mr. Woods holds that the Canadians can at any rate compete with the United States, and thinks that, in some lines at least, the Dominion will be at no disadvantage even as regards England; for the Canadian government have wisely decided to grant a drawback to the manufacturer equal to the duty he may have to pay upon importations of raw materials where he can bring proof of its exportation as manufactured goods. In other words, the government arrangements will practically admit Canadian manufacturers to carry on the manufactures for the Australasian market in bond. Mr. Woods, in fact, feels confident of success, and he is anxious to commence operations. The *modus operandi* appears to be this: The goods will be put in the Canadian government warehouse, and be made accessible to buyers. The local merchants will sell on commission, subject to the approval of the manufacturer, who will have to pay the cost of their goods to the port of shipment in advance, the remainder of the expense of transportation being free. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, it is understood, will charter vessels on the Pacific pending the commencement of the regular service, but already Mr. Woods is instructed to give freight rates from the St. Lawrence ports to Australasia during the summer, so that there will be no need to rely upon shipments either from Boston or New York.

THE FRANBHISE ACT.

From Ottawa comes the report that an effort will be made by the Opposition party to have the present Dominion Franchise Act repealed. With that object in view returns relating to the cost of the Act have been asked, and when these are submitted the needless cost of the system of qualifications, so numerous and conflicting, that it requires a skilled lawyer to say who is entitled to vote, will be clearly apparent. It is generally admitted that the existing franchise is objectionable mainly on the ground of principle. It is held, and we think correctly, that it is intolerable that it should be in the discretion of a partisan official to decide who shall and who shall not have the right of suffrage. While some of the revising officers have no doubt striven to exercise their functions impartially, there is ample proof that others have prostituted their powers with the object of securing a majority for their party. And so long as the appointment of these officials rests with a party government, scandals of this sort are likely to be of continual recurrence. The only remedy for the shameful abuses which have arisen in connection with the revising barrister system, is the adoption of manhood suffrage. If the right of every citizen to a voice in making the laws by which he is governed were conceded, the plea by which the Dominion government seek to justify the revising barrister would no longer be tenable. So far as can be ascertained the expenses in connection with the Act in each province were as follows: Ontario, $149,079; Quebec, $120,720; Nova Scotia, $29,074; New Brunswick, $24,762; Prince Edward Island, $6,620; British Columbia, $5,811; Manitoba, $13,246.

OTTAWA'S POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Mr. Edgar has again given notice of his bill for discharging insolvent debtors whose debts have been distributed rateably among their creditors.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided that the Dominion grant of $10,000 must go this year to the Toronto exhibition instead of to the Provincial exhibition which will be held in Ottawa.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Charlton intends proposing an amendment to his Seduction bill, passed last session, fixing the responsibility of men at 18 instead of 21 years.

Sir John Macdonald has approved of the idea of holding a Young Men's Conservative Convention in Toronto at an early date, and a circular has been issued to the members of the Conservative association of Ontario, asking for their ideas on the subject.

It is understood that the "Bolters," who have formed themselves into an independent party, will support the Government except upon the North west questions and the Franchise Act, the repeal of which will be attempted. The "Bolters" say that their lips are sealed.

As there has been much talk of late about lawyers' fees, it may be of some interest to know that Mr. Christopher Robinson got $4,700 for his services at Regina, or at the rate of $100 a day: Mr. B. B. Osler was paid $4,200, fifty six days at $75 and thirteen days at $100 a day.

Although the excise revenue declined from $6,449,101 in 1885, to $5,852,904 in 1886, the cost of collection actually increased. Old parliamentarians remember how the members of the present government used to abuse Mr. Mackenzie because he could not reduce or increase the cost of collection, according as the revenue rose or dropped.

Considering the efforts that Sir Hector Langevin has been putting forth to make himself solid in Three Rivers, he ought to have done better than he did at the last election. During 1886, Sir Hector loaned to the Three River Harbor Board $81,557 of public money, in addition to two similar loans made in former years. He has also been paying out subsidies for the construction of a railway from Three Rivers toward Lake St. John.

Sir Charles Tupper is said to have expressed a determination that the Dominion expenditure shall be cut down, no matter if there is not a public work of any kind constructed for the next five years. He has sat upon the proposal to build a new customs examining warehouse here, on the ground that Ottawa is safe for the Tory party anyway and that the building is not wanted very badly. Sir Charles does not want to have a five million dollar deficit at the end of the fiscal year, like his predecessor, Mr. McLelan.

Mr. Donald Chisholm, M. P., to representatives of the press at Ottawa, states that the salmon packing industry, in which he is largely interested, promises to be very brisk during the coming season. The pack last year amounted to 965,404 cases. Each case represents an average of ten fish. Last year the distribution was 463,071 cases to the Eastern provinces and the United States, 364,600 to Great Britain and 70,744 to Australia and New Zealand. The fishing season begins this month on the Columbia and in July on the Fraser river.

The resolution on the disallowance question, to be moved by Mr. Robert Watson in the Commons is likely to prove a "disturbing element" in the ministeral wigwam. Already, says the Montreal *Gazette*, Mr. Watson, the one Liberal west of Ontario, has given notice that he will move that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, pray-that any acts of the local Legislature authorizing the construction of railways to the boundary within the limits of the old Province of Manitoba may be allowed to go into operation. A motion of that character would be supported by the whole Opposition and by many Conservative members from Manitoba, the Territories and possibly British Columbia. The government is not known to have reached any conclusion on the matter, but indications point to the abandonment of the policy of disallowance within the boundary of the old Province of Manitoba.

Senator Haythorne, one of the most prominent Liberals in the Senate, will resign his seat at the end of the session. He contemplates removing to New Zealand, where he has a son engaged in ranching. His Liberal colleagues are urging him to abandon the idea, and the matter will be discussed as soon as the Hon. L. H. Davies reaches this city. Senator Haythorne has been in the Senate since Confederation. He was one of the delegates sent to the inter-provincial conference to arrange the terms of Confederation, and was at one time leader of the government in Prince Edward Island.

The Hon. Peter Mitchell has given notice that he will ask whether it is the intention of the government to lay before the House the correspondence in relation to the seizure of British vessels in Behring's Sea and other places on the Pacific Coast, by an armed United States vessel. Also whether it is the intention of the government to lay before the House the correspondence which has taken place in relation to the fisheries question, as well between the Canadian and British governments and the government of the United States; and if it is the intention of the government to lay before the House copies of instructions given to the commanders of vessels for the protection of fisheries, as well during the past season as the present one, and if so, when?

Several of the most rabid of the eastern Conservative journals are ferocious at Mr. Blake, charging him with a breach of order, because he dared to speak on the motion to elect a Speaker. The most ignorant of the fraternity east of the mountains surely cannot have familiarized themselves with the subject, for it is the veriest of nonsense to state that Mr. Blake made his famous speech, knowing that there could be no discussion until a Speaker was placed in the chair. All precedents show that Mr. Blake was strictly in order; members could have answered him had they so desired; or if they could have found any reply to make to his scathing exposure of their hollow hypocrisy, the discussion on the speakership might have gone on for days. In 1874, on Mr. Mackenzie's motion to appoint Mr. Anglin speaker, a lengthy discussion took place, participated in by Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Masson and others. The clerk of the House was of course in the chair. Again, in 1883, on the motion to elect Mr. Kirkpatrick speaker, a discussion took place, so that all the charges about Mr. Blake having fired from ambush, etc., are simply rubbish. But possibly they serve to fill the place of a defence of the government's course in choosing a "Rielite" for Speaker.

The Montreal *Star*, in referring to the gift of a million dollars of Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald A. Smith says: The single condition attached to the splendid gift is characteristic of the practical good sense of the donors. They desire that the hospital which they offer to build and to endow so richly shall be placed on a salubrious site, amid cheerful and pleasant surroundings.

Some American papers have discovered that the hen is not well enough protected over there. Eggs are free of duty, and for many years they have been getting them from abroad at the rate of from one hundred millions to two hundred millions per annum. There is a great cackle in consequence. Eggs are brought in both from Canada and Europe in large quantities. But as they are extensively used in various manufactures as a raw material, the question of taxing them is one much disputed.

It is claimed that sanitary science in England and Wales has reduced the death rate in fifty years from 22.07 per thousand to 19.62. The difference thus stated may not appear very great, but on the population of England and Wales it represents decreasing the annual death rate by over 60,000. This great prolongation of life may be said to arise from the bettered circumstances of the working classes, increased education, and the great improvement in the sanitary condition and surroundings of the masses.

The people of Canada will be pleased to learn that the account between the Dominion government and the Canadian Pacific railway has been finally closed. An agreement has been signed between the government and the company, by which those sections of the Pacific railway constructed by the government are transferred and accepted by the company. The contract undertaken in 1881 is declared to be completed, and the security held for operation of the road is released; the government retaining only a small block of land grant bonds as a guarantee that the company will improve that portion of their road which passes Mount Stephen in the Rockies. Now that the Pacific company are free of government control they will be able to run their railway upon business principles, leaving the politicians to take care of themselves.

Cholera is still spreading in South America, and as the summer approaches it is of the utmost necessity that communication with that portion of the continent should be carefully guarded, while scrupulous cleanliness on the part of corporations as well as of the people generally should every where be counselled, in case the plague should not be stayed in its march northwards. A Bolivian paper says that at Tucuman the death rate had reached two hundred per day, and the only vehicles seen in the streets were hearses. In Santiago every part of the city has been ravaged by the pestilence. One feature of the disease is the extreme suddenness of its attack and fatal termination. The accounts of the beggary and despair to which the poorer classes in cholera-stricken districts are reduced are horrifying. These reports should stimulate the Dominion Government to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent the importation of the disease into the Dominion, either by the Atlantic seaboard or the Pacific coast.

It is reported that a detachment of Mounted Police will patrol the Koo e say district this summer.

CITY COUNCIL.

Unfathomable Reservoir—Lengthening of the Dry Dock.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last evening. Present: Mayor Fell and all the Councillors, excepting Couns. Higgins.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Wm. Clarke, asking for street lines on Quebec street. Granted.

From Alsop & Mason, asking for $107 for removal of sidewalk opposite lot 207, Humboldt street. Laid over.

From twenty-five ratepayers in Johnson street ward, asking for a sidewalk on Second street. Referred to Street Committee to report.

From A. DeCosmos, calling attention to the necessity for a sidewalk on the west side of Government street, at Finlayson's bridge, and offering to donate $25 for that purpose. Referred to Street Committee to report.

From A. DeCosmos, offering $10 to assist in completing sidewalk on south side of Cormorant street, between Douglas and Government. Referred to Street Committee to report.

The Clerk reported that he had received a cablegram from Pickering & Crompton, Whitehaven, Eng., asking for authority to prepare plans for water works. A motion was carried authorizing the Clerk to acknowledge message, and state that their services would not be required.

From Geo. Radlig, asking that the rock on the east side of George street be blasted out before he began building. Referred to Street Committee to report.

From J. Teague, on behalf of Mr. J. Lawson, asking for a supply of water to that gentleman's new house on Simcoe street. Referred to Water Works Committee.

From Geo. Mann, asking for permission to renew the water trough at the corner of Store and Discovery streets. Granted.

From six ratepayers in Yates street ward, calling attention to the condition of sidewalk and road. Commercial street. Referred to Street Committee.

From four ratepayers in James Bay ward, asking for a new sidewalk on Menzies street between Michigan and Toronto. Referred to Street Committee to report.

From H. F. Heisterman, calling attention to the injury done to lots 891 and 892, Bellville street, by blasting on streets. Referred to Street Committee.

THE WEST SHORE.

From J. L. Clark, calling attention to a Jubilee edition of the *West Shore*, and asking how many copies would be required by the council at 25 cents each.

Couns. Barnard and Grant advocated giving a small order.

Couns. Vigelius and Pearse were opposed to any expenditure for such a purpose.

The matter was deferred for one week.

THE POLICE.

From E. Johnson, city barrister, in reference to the report of the Police Committee adopted several meetings ago, stating that the report having been adopted by the council the action of the committee became the action of the council. The point affected by the opinion is that the committee having reported that they had appointed policemen, and the report having been adopted and the committee's action endorsed, the officers were permanently appointed. After a discussion, the matter was laid over until the chairman of the Police Committee is present.

THE SIDEWALKS.

The Street Committee presented a report, recommending six foot sidewalks on Cook street, Alfred to Pandora; same on Chatham street, Quadra to Cook; same on Quebec street near Oswewo; that Young street be graded and gravelled, Michigan to Toronto; that box drain be laid on North Park street; that 20 yards of rock be blasted out on Toronto street; that old planks from sidewalks on Government street be given to residents on Gorge road, to be relaid there; the J. T. Higgins request for sidewalk on Vancouver street be deferred; that James Bay bridge be thrown open for traffic on Thursday and that the usual notices be placed at each end and published in the newspapers; that the bridge be painted; that a box drain be laid on Toronto street. The report was adopted.

THE WATER WORKS.

The Water Committee recommended that Mr. McLaughlin's application be granted, and that Mr McMicking's request for water for motive power be also granted at 60 cents per 1000 gallons. Report adopted.

THE RESERVOIRS AGAIN.

Coun. Coughlan presented the report on the new reservoir, as follows:

Amount exceeded to date, as per Mr. Russell's returns	$7,188 71	
One-half Mr. Hendry's time	187 50	
Total expenditure		$7,971 21
Accounted for as follows:		
Land	$2,250 00	
Report of Parties & Compton	150 00	
Report of Hargreaves	25 00	
Lead on hand	419 05	
Steam drills and boiler	1,299 37	
Tools and other supplies	792 02	
	$5,935 44	
7,500 yards of clay removed (estimated) @ 30c per yard	$ 450 00	
781 yards rock @ $2.01-7-10 per yard	1,575 77-2,025 77	
		$7,971 21

The above statement shows that out of a total expenditure of $7,970.33, a liability of $5,935.44 was incurred for land, reports and plants, leaving a balance of $2,025.77, which was the actual cost of labor for removing rock and earth. The 7,500 yards of clay, removed by day's labor, could be removed by contract for $450, leaving $1,575.77 as the cost of removing 781 cubic yards of rock. From this it is evident that, although the plant of the city was used in the execution of the work and not charged for in the above estimate, the rock removed cost $2.01 7-10 per yard, and not 85c per yard as stated in the Water Committee's report to the Council on the 2d March last. A contractor would perform the work for a less amount per yard than the cost incurred by the Council, and supply all his own material, thereby saving the city an investment of over $2,000 for plant. By the contract system of work the services and time of the Council would be saved, and beyond the contract price no further expense needed than the pay of a competent engineer, which expense for supervision is necessary under any well-directed method.

Coun. Coughlan said his object in bringing in this report was to correct errors which had been made in the report of the Water Committee.

Coun. Pearse suggested that the report be referred to the Water Committee for reply. He could not understand how there could be an error of 700 yards in the estimate of the city surveyor.

After a long discussion the report was referred to the Water Committee.

VIEW STREET.

Coun. Grant called attention to the condition of View street, which Chairman Styles of the Street Committee, promised to attend to.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

Coun. Harris asked what was being done about the jubilee celebration?

Coun. Braden suggested that a jubilee meeting be called at once and arrangement perfected without any further delay.

Mayor Fell thought there should be two days—one for a grand time at Beacon Hill and the other for a regatta up the arm.

Coun. Braden thought four days could easily be devoted to the festivities.

Coun. Barnard moved that the Mayor call a public meeting to discuss the matter, which was carried.

THE GRAVING DOCK.

Coun. Grant referred to the necessity of lengthening the graving dock and moved the following resolution: Whereas in the near future it is fully expected that with the growth of commerce in these parts, ships of the first class will be brought into these waters, provided there were facilities for repairing them in case of accident; and whereas the graving dock at Esquimalt is the only one in the Dominion on the Pacific coast; and whereas the length of said dock is only 450 feet, much too short to receive all ships of modern build; therefore, be it resolved, that the representatives to the House of Commons at Ottawa, from this city be requested to impress upon the Dominion Government the desirability of at once making such provision as will enable them to lengthen the said dock so as to accommodate ships of the largest class, at an early day. Seconded by Coun. Pearse and carried.

ARBITRATOR.

On motion, ex-Mayor Redfern was appointed as official arbitrator, vice G. J. Clarke deceased, under the Official Map Act.

The Council then adjourned.

THE N. W. PENITENTIARY.

Inspector Moylan's Report and Suggestions—Statistics, &c.

Mr. Jas. G. Moylan, Inspector of Penitentiaries for the Dominion, under date of 20th December, 1886, reports as follows in respect to the penitentiary at New Westminster:

"The workshops are found to be of great benefit; all the clothing both for the officers and convicts, including boots and shoes, is now made by the prisoners.

"Farm buildings, such as barns, stables, waggon sheds, cow house, tool house, &c., are indispensably necessary. The old buildings occupied by the Sappers, many years ago, which were falling into ruin, were brought together, patched up and used in lieu of more suitable structures in connection with the farm. They will not last much longer.

"The building of the hospital has been delayed, on account of the plan prepared by the Department of Public Works having been objected to by the warden and surgeon. The additional wing asked for, four years ago, and strongly pressed for in the report for 1884-85 is yet among the possibilities. To say that it is very much required would be only to repeat what has been so often represented.

"I beg, once more, to recommend that a residence be provided for the warden, on the site of the old government house. A laundry and bakery have been applied for to the Department of Public Works; but the warden's report shows that nothing has been done to supply these wants.

"The warden mentions, with approbation, the services of the deputy-warden, Mr. Fitzsimmons, in regard to the improvement of the land, &c., apart from his prescribed duties.

"I agree with the warden in recommending that the heating be done by artificial means; steam or hot water would be, perhaps, the best applience. It would be very desirable, also, that gas be used instead of coal oil. Coal, for these purposes, is, I believe, cheap.

"The Protestant chaplain reports that his labors have been well bestowed and with good results. He speaks well of the good accomplished in the school, and of the teacher's zeal and efforts. He—as well as the warden—refers to the advantage of the Inspector's visits. Indeed, I think they are useful and necessary, and should be made annually.

"The Catholic chaplain calls attention to the insufficient room in the Catholic chapel. The chapels are the same size as those in Manitoba Penitentiary, where new ones are drawing towards completion. The prison population, at New Westminster, is larger than at Stony Mountain; consequently, there is even more necessity for new chapels for the former prison.

"The surgeon reports that, although the penitentiary has been largely overcrowded, there has been no disease of an epidemic nature."

For maintenance and salaries the penitentiary cost the Dominion $33,026.08. The revenue was: Shoe department, $967.15; tailors, $101; farm, 88; visitors, $12.75; total, $1,088.90. A return of the value of labor performed by convicts, on the basis of 50 cents a day for the time occupied in the different pursuits, gives a total of $10,772.50. During the year, closing at the end of June last, there were 33 admissions, 21 discharges, 2 pardons, and 1 sentence reduced, leaving 105 inmates at the end of the year. To show the nature of the punishments inflicted we quote: Twenty-one were put on bread and water with hard bed; 5 were deprived of lamp; 5 deprived of tobacco; 1 received corporal punishment (60 lashes awarded, 24 inflicted); 28 lost remission; 58 were admonished; 1 deprived of school; and 2 were ironed. The 33 admitted were divided as to race: Whites, 10; Indians, 3; Chinese, 20; and were received from: Victoria, 16; Nanaimo, 4; Kamloops, 9; Yale, 1; New Westminster, 1; Lytton, 1; Donald, 1. The officers of the penitentiary and their salaries are as follows: Warden, Arthur H. McBride, $1750; deputy warden, Jas. Fitzsimmons, $1100; surgeon, C N Trew, $600; accountant and storekeeper, W. H. Keary, $800, and as school master, $200; Protestant chaplain, Rev. R Jamieson, $500; R C. chaplain, Rev. E. M. J. Horris, $500; steward, T. A. McInnes, $700; trade instructors, Geo. McKenzie and John McRoberts, $750 each; and 14 guards and one teamster at $600 each.

SUPREME COURT.

[Before Mr. Justice Crease.]

The People of the State of California vs. A. P. Clark. This was an extradition case, the defendant being charged with forging a cheque for $6000 in Truckee, California. On application of Mr. M. W. T. Drake for the prosecution the hearing of the case was further adjourned until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning next, the prosecution not being prepared to go on with the case to-day.

[Before Messrs. Justices Crease & McCreight.]

Wise vs. Tuttle.—Argument was heard in this matter—a libel suit. The points taken on appeal involved questions on the amendment of pleadings. At the time of going to press the result had not been made known. Mr. Richards, Q. C., and Mr. Hett, for the defendant; Mr. T. Davie, for the plaintiff.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Walkem

Harris vs. Copeland.—Argument was heard in this case. It was an administration suit and the application was to settle the basis of taking the amounts. Judgment was reserved. Mr. C. Wilson, for the defendant; Mr. Taylor, for the respondent.

FROM VANCOUVER.

The *News* says that on Sunday evening one of the deck hands on the steamer Princess Louise, who was in a very drunken state, fell off the gangway into the water. Ropes were instantly procured and the man was drawn out considerably sobered and very sorry for it when Captain White ordered him to be discharged immediately on arriving in Victoria.

A boating club is in course of organization and it will be in good running order soon. About forty names have been put down so far for members, and the number will in all probability be increased. It is the intention of the club to have hot and cold water baths in connection with the boathouse, and a number of other conveniences will be attached.

THE HOTEL DEL MONTE.

Simmons, the Late Manager of the Burned Hotel, no Trial.

Monterey, Cal., April 28.—The preliminary examination of E. T. Simmons, late manager of the Hotel Del Monte, on a charge of arson in having set fire to the hotel, began to-day. The hall where the trial was held was crowded. F. C. Olney, counsel for defendant, filed a petition for a continuance until to-morrow. The affidavit filed with the petition states that the defendant was informed that Justice Westfall, before whom the examination had been set, said on the night of the fire to certain gentlemen that Simmons and his friends had conspired to burn the hotel. The petition avers that by reason of the aforesaid facts Justice Westfall is not qualified to conduct the examination. A continuance was asked to allow time to obtain the affidavits of C. Wadham and W. B. Laird, to whom Justice Westfall is alleged to have made the statement regarding Simmons. The Court refused to grant a continuance. F. S. Douty, manager Pacific Improvement Company, by whom the hotel was owned, was the first witness. His testimony consisted mainly of the terms under which Simmons was employed by the hotel. In cross-examination he stated that Simmons was removed because Schoenwald was preferred. Simmons had always performed his duties faithfully, but he could not say that the guests were satisfied with him. C. Williams, bookkeeper, stated that Simmons ordered him not to strike a balance every day, as was his custom, but to carry the entries in pencil for a whole month before striking a balance in ink. The witness thought this mode of book-keeping improper. Simmons gave as a reason that corrections could be made if errors occurred. Addie E. Allan, an employee of the hotel, stated that on the night of the fire she asked Simmons where he was when the fire broke out. He said he was visiting the rooms of Miss Becht with others when a bellboy came to the door and announced he smelt smoke and that he went to find the source of it. She further testified that a conversation with Simmons took place an hour and a half after the fire started. J. A. Clough, room clerk of the hotel, testified that on the day after the fire, in conversation with Simmons, he remarked to the latter it was strange that the fire broke out on that particular night and added that it was said Simmons could prove he spent the evening before with Capt. Vandergrift's family, and that the captain on his leaving said to him "if anyone accuses you of this crime I will furnish money to prosecute him for libel". The case was adjourned until to morrow.

PERSONALS.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. Donald Ross, of Ross & Hewlett, San Francisco, is at the Driard.

Mayor Fell has been indisposed since Saturday, but his genial face was seen on the streets to-day.

Rev. Mr. Gamble and Mrs. Gamble left to-day for their home in Goldendale, W. T.

Mr. and Miss Harrison, who arrived in the city on Monday night from San Francisco, en route for England, will leave for the east to-morrow morning. They go via the C. P. R. R.

Mrs. T. R. Hall has reached Montreal. She crossed the continent and arrived at her destination only nine minutes behind the schedule time of the C. P. R.

Mrs. John Jessop and Miss Scott reached New York exactly on time. They went via the C. P. R. and the Montreal and New York railway. They are now on the broad Atlantic speeding on their way to the motherlands, Ireland, England and Scotland.

Dr. Helmcken is steadily recovering from his late severe illness. Mrs. Helmcken, however, we regret to say, is seriously ill.

Mr. W. M. Kingsland, a wealthy citizen of New York, arrived on the North Pacific this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kingsland and Miss Macy. They came up from Portland in a private car from Tacoma, which awaits their return to-morrow.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. Geo. Wise, Government officer at Yale, returned to the city last night.

Col. Hamilton and Miss Hamilton, of Port Moody, are in the city.

Mr. J. L. Crimp came down from Vancouver to day.

Mr. Jas. Orr, M. P. P., came over on the Louise last night.

Mr. L. A. Hamilton, Assistant Land Commissioner for the C. P. R., is in the city.

Mr. J. C. Atkinson and Miss Woods, came over from New Westminster on the Yosemite to-day.

Capt. Bloomfield returned from a still hunt on the mainland last night. He brought the game with him.

Miss Martha Grant, of New Westminster, returned from San Francisco on the City of Chester.

Chief of Police Stewart, of Vancouver, is in the city. Having met him, we know there is one man in the terminal city who has nothing small about him. At the same time it is advisable to have nothing to do with him in a "business" way.

Mrs. Harry Walther left by the Sound steamer to-day on a visit to Europe. She goes *via* the Northern Pacific and other American lines to New York, where she embarks by the Hamburg-American line, for which Messrs. Hall, Goepel & Co., of this city are agents.

KOOTENAY INDIANS.

To the Editor of The Times:

Dear Sir,—When some of the Kootenaye liberated the Indian arrested by Messrs. Aylmer and Anderson, and these two worthies were notified to leave the country, they stood not on the order of going but went, and now it would seem that the Hon. P. W. Aylmer, one of the above-named gentlemen, is posing before the people of Golden City and Donald as a much-abused individual. The government would not support him in upholding the law, would not send in any mounted police, &c. In fact, he seems to be possessed with the most inordinate idea of his own importance, and with the aid of twenty-five men is prepared to clean out the whole Kootenay tribe. In fact, Mr. Editor, the settlers of the district would like to know who this man Aylmer is. Has he been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate in place of Mr Vowell? or is Mr. Vowell only the scapegoat? We would very much like to know what position the man really holds, for from his present actions, without speaking of what has passed, he seems to be determined to force on trouble with the Indians without any consideration whatever for other people in the district who do not pine quite so much after notoriety and are not so full of military ardor as our honorable friend.

R. S.

A Scotch Blaze.

Edinburgh, April 28.—The Duke of Portland's residence at Robertland, his seat in Ayrshire, has been destroyed by fire.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Prices and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

Victoria Markets.

The season is the most backward one known for a number of years. Spring seeding is well advanced but not so much so as our farmers would wish. The fruit trees are heavy in blossom; should frost keep away the indications are that the fruit crop will be a heavy one.

Trade in the city in general is reported to be fairly active. Retailers are complaining. It should be remembered that this is the farmers, busy season and that they are busy with their spring-time operations, and but few of them coming into the city, except when compelled to do so.

The spring importations are pretty much in the warehouses and importers are now awaiting customers and orders. Competition by eastern houses has had the effect of a severe cut in several lines of staples in dry goods, groceries and other commodities.

Money is plentiful for legitimate purposes and at reasonable rates of interest. There is a considerable demand at present for funds, and if gilt-edged security is offered none need suffer for want of money.

Following are the current rates for the articles named:

FARMERS' PRODUCE.

Dealers are paying the following prices: Oats, per ton, $32.50; hay, Island, $25; Fraser river, $22.50; wheat, $30; buckwheat, $30; peas, $40.

Meats—Beef on foot, 6c; mutton, do, 5c; pork, do, 6 to 8c.

Vegetables—Retail market prices rule as follows: Peas, 10c; asparagus, 10c; rhubarb, 6c; tomatoes, 6c; cauliflower, 3 for 50c; cabbage, 5c; turnips, carrots, parsnips and beets, 3c; celery, California, 75c per bunch; onions and radishes, 50c per doz. bunches; lettuce, 25c per doz.

Fruits—California oranges, 25 to 75c per doz; Los Angeles, $3 per box; Riverside, $7 per box.

Provisions—Flour, wholesale, $5, retail, $6; Graham flour, 10 lb sacks, 50c; cornmeal, 10 lb sacks, 50c; buckwheat flour, 10 lb sacks, 62½c; cracked wheat, 10 lb sacks, 50c; oatmeal, 10 lb sacks, 50c; rice, Sandwich I. 10c; China, 5 cents; lard, 10 lb pails $1.75, 5 lb pails $1, 3 lb pails 62½c; hams, sugar-cured, 22c; bacon, 18c; codfish, 12½c; soda crackers, 10c; tea, Japan 25 to 75c, Oolong 50 to 75 English Breakfast 50 to 75c; coffee, green Costa Rica, 25c, green Java 30c, roasted Costa Rica 30c, roasted Java 40c; beans, small white 5c; sugar granulated 9 lbs for $1, yellow 10 lbs for $1, dark brown 8 lbs for $1, loaf 8 lbs for $1; golden syrup $1 gal; molasses, 60 to 75c gal; eggs, 25 to 40c doz; butter, 25 to 40c, Bennetts 37½; coal oil $3.50 case; onions, new 4c.

Fuel.—Coal $7@$8 per ton; cordwood, fir $3.50 per cord; alder $3.50; slabs $2 per load.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

The report of the minister of justice shows that the total convict population of Canada on the 30th of June last was 1,200 an increase of 88 in the year. Moylan speaks highly of the management of the Manitoba penitentiary.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

DIED.

Hudson.—In this city on the 27th inst., John Wesley Hudson, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Bowes.—On the 13th April, at the residence of his brother, Dr. Bowes, Atlanta, Georgia, U. S., Joseph Austin Bowes, for many years a resident of Hope, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away trees and timber from a tract of land containing about 1600 acres, situate on Valdez Island, Sayward District, and described as follows: Commencing at the north-west corner of the Cape Mudge Indian Reserve, thence running east 60 chains; thence running north 160 chains; thence west to the shore line of Discovery Passage; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the north-west corner of Lot 8 in said district; thence east 32 chains and 50 links; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 120 chains; thence west to the shore line; thence north-westerly following shore line in a southerly direction to place of commencement.

Victoria, B. C., 5th April, 1887. M. KING.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away trees and timber from a tract of land containing 160 acres more or less situate in Sayward District described as follows: Commencing at the north-west corner of Lot 38 Sayward District; thence running west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; along the west boundary of Lot 38 to point of commencement.

Victoria, B. C., 5th April, 1887. apl6 law 6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from a tract of land containing (160) one hundred and sixty acres situated on Bowen Island, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the north-east corner of one claim, lately purchased from J. Kerr; thence east fourteen chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence west fourteen chains; thence north one hundred and twenty chains to point of commencement.

CROFT & ENGUS.
Per H. A. Harrison.

Victoria, April 18, 1887. ap16 law 3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of R. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north 40 chains, thence due west 160 chains, more or less, to Rocky River, thence southerly along Rocky river 40 chains, thence due east 160 chains to point of commencement.

H. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.

Victoria, B. C., 8th inst. 1887. ap9 law4w